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13 MAY 1987

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

DJP ACTIVITIES REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Daily on Presidential Candidate Selection

SK190251 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 87 p 2

[From the "News in Review" column by Political Editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] No Tae-u said yesterday that his party's presidential candidate would be chosen by its 1.6 million members, but few had any doubts about his nomination in the next national convention of the Democratic Justice Party scheduled for June.

And equally clear is his election by a 5,000-odd electoral college some time in December at a huge municipal facility such as Chamsil or Changchung Gym.

Barring any dramatic change in the political environs, his election will be virtually uncontested as the larger opposition parties have already declared no entry in the indirect presidential election.

For the first time in many days, the major fixtures of the opposition force sounded unanimous in their remarks on the coming presidential election.

Kim Yong-sam, who now leads a committee for the founding of the "Party for Reunification and Democracy," declared Friday that the new party would not put up a candidate for the election. His spokesman went even further to say that the PRD will not only boycott the election but will "actively lead a campaign opposing the elections for delegates to the electoral college."

Yi Min-u, who is now leading what remains of the New Korea Democratic Party after the departure of some 70 followers of the "two Kims," maintained that he had "never thought of taking part in" the presidential election as he had acted on a premise that the system would be changed by a constitutional amendment.

Yi Man-sop of the Korea National Party said it is meaningless to compete in that election as the government thus formed will be a provisional one for the limited function of managing the Olympics and presiding over the amendment.

With the supposedly crucial national convention for presidential nomination only two months away, the ruling party maintains a queer calm, absolutely devoid of any internal contention for the next leadership.

There are even few signs of any significant moves to enhance the image of No, who has held the number two post in the ruling party for a little over two years.

The only such effort could be a reported plan for his trip to the United States. But No himself denied in yesterday's press conference that an overseas tour is being considered.

Despite all these low-key approaches to the succession process, No and his colleagues have asserted that the next government would be a full-fledged one and would never allow it to be called a provisional or a caretaker administration.

DJP theoreticians maintain that a provisional government exists not only for a limited period but also for a specific purpose such as the creation of a new constitution.

The next government, they said, will have full authority as a constitutional ruling apparatus and how long it will exist will depend on how the political forces in 1989 will agree to change the nation's form of governance.

No, himself, nor any of his colleagues have made any commitments yet as to whether there will certainly be a constitutional amendment after the 1988 Olympics, allowing speculation of a full life for the next government.

In the absence of an amendment immediately after the 1988 Olympics, the nation will still have to have general elections in 1989 to replace the present National Assembly.

Political analysts predict that the 14th general elections will have a strong bearing on the future of the Republic, finally settling the controversy over the choice between the parliamentary and presidential systems.

With the two "great national events," namely the transfer of government and the Olympics, having been completed, the ruling camp will need a wholly new logic or justification to stall a constitutional amendment.

The opposition force, now miserably weakened as a result of devastating internal strife, could perhaps be counting on the new political circumstances in 1989, which will definitely be more favorable to them.

The floor strength of the new party for reunification and democracy will be a maximum of 69 compared to the New Korea Democratic Party's peak power of 103. It will certainly need time to attempt a return after the failure of a year-long offensive for a constitutional revision.

The government and the ruling party are not going to just sit idle. Indications are that they have chosen a double-barrelled strategy in the management of the political situation after the presidential decision to withhold the amendment project.

One is the spontaneous initiation of a series of "democratization" measures to be represented by the easing of the institutional control on the press, the release of a number of political detainees and the implementation of local self-rule.

The other move, which became gradually apparent last week, was to seek a partial purge of political circles, both in the opposition and ruling camps, in order to make the political front more orderly and manageable.

In a coincidence, Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong, two of the more prominent fighters in the opposition force, were given suspended sentences on charges stemming from their involvement in a student protest action in 1985.

Rep. Yi Chol, another opposition warrior, was suddenly indicted by the prosecution for the unusual offence of "defaming the state" before foreigners in connection with his release of some political literature 15 months ago.

It is widely known that more than a score of other Assemblymen, including some well-known members of the DJP, are being investigated for various statutory or moral charges ranging from sex scandals to gambling.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung termed these developments as the government's "maneuvers to disrupt the formation of the new party." They probably know more about the real significance of these actions, which are expected to have many follow-ups.

'New Generation of Politicians'

SK180027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to recruit a new generation of politicians and have them run in local council elections which are expected this year.

The party will also recommend as many competent young politicians as possible to official posts or recruit them for party organizations.

DJP sources said yesterday that plans are being made to improve the party system by enlisting people from various walks of life in line with President Chon Tu-hwan's special statement on 13 April.

President Chon said in the statement that "political parties must urgently strive to accept and nurture a new generation of untainted and competent politicians... We must not entrust the future of our advancing nation to the hands of superannuated politicians from a bygone era."

The plans were also propelled by the ruling DJP's need to make full preparations for the change of government early next year, the sources explained.

They said that the DJP is considering nominating untainted and competent young politicians as party candidates in National Assembly elections.

They added that the DJP is also studying ways of recruiting new faces, such as rural community or union leaders and entrepreneurs, to its Central Committee.

"After being trained on local councils, they would be ready to become members of the Assembly later," the sources said.

"In this regard, members of the party Central Committee who have committed irregularities or are suspected of doing so will be expelled," they said.

DJP To Take Democratic Reform Measures

SK160035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling camp will soon take some "democratization measures" such as the implementation of local autonomy, the relaxation of press control and the release of political detainees in order to offset possible repercussions to the government decision to shelve the constitutional amendment project.

Close consultation on the democratic reform measures are under way between the administration and the Democratic Justice Party.

But there are signs that there have been some differences within the ruling camp, first of all, over the level of communities where the local autonomy system should start as an initial step.

The DJP seeks to implement local self-rule in all smaller administration units such as cities, counties and wards (ku) of the five "special" cities across the nation early next year.

The administration, however, opposes the DJP plan, claiming that two or three small administration units from each of the nine provinces and five special cities be selected for the initial start of local self-government.

DJP chairman No Tae-u is expected to outline his party's programs for democratic reforms through a press conference Saturday.

Party sources said that the ruling camp will start the local autonomy system in the smaller units before late January, next year.

As for the release of political detainees, party sources said yesterday that the government is considering granting amnesty or paroles to as many detainees as possible who repent their activities with regard to the political situation.

The release will come on the occasion of Buddha's birthday which falls on 5 May, according to the sources.

There are about 1,400 people detained in connection with their political activities. Among them, 800 people who have already been indicted or face trial will be excluded from the possible government's lenient measure, the sources said.

The Culture-Information Ministry and the ruling party will seek to promote press freedom through the revision of the Basic Press law, the improvement of the system of licensing journalists and by allowing Seoul-based media to operate bureaus in provincial areas.

The "press card" system under which all newsmen and women require accreditation by the MCI for journalistic activities is not likely to be abolished but may be revised, ministry officials said. They said that some media organizations may take up the final screening and licensing of journalists after they are selected through open tests by respective companies.

Newspapers in Seoul which now rely on the Yonhap News Agency for provincial news may be allowed to send one or two reporters to each special city and provincial capital, they said.

As to the revision of the Basic Press Law, a wide range of views on the extent of the revision will be sought through public hearings and TV debates.

A committee comprised of lawmakers, politicians, academicians, representatives of legal circles and journalists will be formed soon to gather expert opinions on the issue.

Subject to change will be Articles 20, 24 and 7, relating to licenses for the publication, cancellation of licenses, and the confiscation of publications. Article 53 and other articles stipulating prison terms and fines for those who violate the law will be amended to the effect of easing the punishment.

Under Article 53, editors and those who are responsible for editing articles and advertisements may face up to one year in jail or 2 million won in fines if they allow the publication of items that may constitute crimes.

Also to be revised will be Article 49 under which people may seek legal compensation against damages incurred on them by newspaper or broadcast reports. It has been widely believed that the article may be misused or abused.

Some of the articles under the existing law may be scrapped in the course of the revision.

Parliamentary Cabinet System Sought

SK140115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that his party will try to realize a parliamentary government system after 1988. He said, "President Chon Tu-hwan's decision does not signal a change in our party's support for a cabinet system as the next form of government. It only delays the issue of constitutional reform until after 1988."

No said that the presidential decisions were "inevitable" in order to prevent national catastrophe.

"Considering the tight political timetable, it was the only possible decision," he said.

No was speaking in a general meeting of DJP lawmakers held shortly after President Chon's decision to postpone constitutional reform.

The DJP chairman blamed the opposition for rejecting dialogue and compromise and causing extreme interparty confrontation and tension.

"The recent split of the opposition deprived us of the last hope for an agreed upon constitutional amendment," he asserted.

In yesterday's DJP lawmakers' caucus, the party adopted a four-point resolution on the current political situation.

The DJP resolved to make all-out efforts for a peaceful power transfer and a successful Olympics, both scheduled for 1988. The resolution also said the government party will carry out progressive measures for democratic development and implement policies for the people's welfare.

Constitutional Revision After Olympics

SK120122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling camp plans to shelve the revision of the Constitution until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics, thus achieving the much-committed "peaceful" transfer of government in February under the current basic law, it was learned yesterday.

The drastic change in the Democratic Justice Party's strategy on the nation's top political agenda is based on the judgment that the possibility for an amendment by inter-party compromise no longer exists due to the split of the first opposition party, party sources said.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung have seceded from the New Korean Democratic party along with the majority of its Assemblymen as a means to get rid of moderate minority members.

The DJP's formal decision to call off the amendment, originally demanded by the opposition camp during the previous general elections in 1985, will be announced next week "at the earliest," they said.

The party will hold a high-level consultation with the government to discuss a change in political schedules Wednesday.

The current Constitution provides the election of the president by an electoral college whose 5,000-odd members are to be chosen through popular vote.

The sources said that the DJP's candidate for the next presidency would make a commitment for an amendment to adopt the parliamentary cabinet system in 1989 in his electioneering.

The party is also considering putting its plan to shelve the amendment to a plebiscite and will examine a revision of the Presidential Election Law based on the current Constitution to ease requirements for the candidates for the Electoral College, the sources said.

"If the amendment project is deferred, the current 12th National Assembly will not be disbanded, but will complete its term until 10 April 1989," a party official said.

While maintaining the current Constitution definitely, though, the DJP will take measures for democratic reforms step by step, and some programs will be announced shortly, party sources said.

They will include the release of political detainees who have already been sentenced, the revision of the Basic Press Law and the implementation of the local autonomy system within this year. Of them, the party has placed a major emphasis on introducing the self-government formula to cities, counties and provinces as an "alternative" to reduce the repercussions stemming from the postponement of the amendment.

Party sources said that the early enforcement of the local autonomy system would help handle political aspirants and create a foundation for the practice of the parliamentary cabinet system.

The ruling party proposed the prime minister-led government system in its draft amendment last August, against the opposition camp's unswerving call for the election of the president through a direct, popular vote.

As one of the concrete courses for the change of the party policy on the amendment issue, the DJP held a caucus yesterday to integrate its lawmakers' opinions.

Party Chairman No Tae-u said in the caucus, "the two Kims (Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung) are driving the main opposition forces to a political line calling for a revolution by the people through the collapse of the first opposition party (New Korea Democratic Party)."

"As we have entered a grave phase, we have to counter (their moves) resolutely with wisdom," he said, indicating the modification of the party's amendment strategy.

He called upon party lawmakers to "unite to follow any party decisions," strongly hinting that the party will soon make an important decision on the amendment issue.

Party Secretary General Yi Chun-ku also said in his report on the recent political situation that the split of the NDP by the two Kims and their plan to found a new party is clear evidence that the two "have not the slightest intention to solve any problems through dialogue or compromise based on parliamentary democracy." "It is certain that the two Kims are scheming to frustrate our efforts to attain an amendment through interparty consensus," he argued.

Then, he stressed, "Our people are now striving for social and political stability, which will help carry out a peaceful transfer of government and make the Seoul Olympics an important turning point in our history." "Therefore, we, acutely feeling our responsibility as members of the ruling party, have to fulfill our mission with firm resolve in order to realize this desire of the people," he said.

During the caucus, party lawmakers harshly attacked the two Kims for their "scheme to touch off social and political unrest by rejecting an amendment through compromise."

An hour-long debate produced a consensus that as "there is little hope for a revision based on inter-party agreement, the DJP should take its own steps for democratic reforms and the amendment issue."

The ruling and opposition parties had agreed to revise the Constitution on 30 April, last year when President Chon Tu-hwan, who also heads the DJP, and their leaders huddled at Chong Wa Tae.

Following the accord, the parties set up a special apparatus to revise the Constitution at the Assembly on 24 June the same year. But, the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment suffered rough sailing from the beginning as the rival parties locked horns with each other over the next type of government, either a president-controlled government or a prime minister-led one.

The panel was closed on 29 September as the NDP left it and it has been stalled ever since with the NDP pointing out the uselessness of the panel and demanding an optional plebiscite to choose the next power structure.

Opposition 'Turmoil,' '3rd Alternative'

SK120132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Apr 87 p 2

[From the "News in Review" column by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] The current turmoil in the opposition circles is allowing their adversaries to pick a "third alternative"--that is, to maintain the present constitution until after 1988.

The year-long dream of constitutional amendment by an inter-party agreement has been all but shattered by the splitting of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung broke up the party in order to get rid of oppositionists who are taking a reconciliatory stance concerning the amendment project. Therefore, it appears doubtful that the two Kims will agree to choose a course of appeasement themselves.

A second alternative for the ruling camp was the so-called "legal amendment," which means passing its own amendment bill in alliance with splinter opposition groups that may now include what remains of the New Korea Democratic Party.

Recruiting all the members of the Korea National Party, People's Democratic Party and the Democratic Korea Party as well as the NDP is certainly a cumbersome task for the government's political apparatuses.

Besides, the consequences of a legal amendment could at all. [sentence as received] Then why keep grappling with the idea of constitutional revision even at the sight of the grave turbulence on the party of the opposition force?

It is still vivid in everyone's memory that President Chon Tu-hwan only expressed his possible consent to changing the nation's basic law on the condition that "the ruling and opposition camps come up with an agreed formula through negotiations in the National Assembly."

The presidential statement made on 30 April 1985, following his European tour infused the opposition force with a sense of victory after a fierce campaign in the Assembly as well as on the street.

But the following year produced nothing. Leaders of the Democratic Justice Party now hold the NDP, more precisely the two Kims, responsible for the failure because they "sabotaged everything, even their own party."

First, they rendered useless the special House Committee on constitutional amendment which was created at the request of the opposition, and have stalled the proceedings of the Assembly by linking them to the amendment issue all the time, the DJP argues.

"And then, they eventually destroyed a major opposition party, which is a constitutional group. Now they are seeking a radical people's revolution by introducing dissident figures into their private party," a senior DJP officer claimed.

On this theoretical basis, the DJP has immediately manifested its rejection of both Kims as its political counterpart as soon as they initiated the founding of a party. A DJP statement on Thursday issued a verdict of "political sinners" on the two men.

The crime they have done was to "have brought about a breakdown in the political situation in an attempt to deter constitutional amendment by compromise," according to senior DJP officials.

Police were beefed up Friday night around Kim Tae-chung's house to prevent him from making any contacts with his colleagues, a measure certainly designed to block his political activities completely.

Kim Yong-sam is free without any criminal shackles such as those on the other Kim, but it is apparent that he too has lost the eligibility of conducting politics with the government party. Only a year ago, President Chon had suggested a meeting between Kim and No Tae-u.

If all the changes were the consequences of the two Kims' diehard, radical, irreconciliatory stance demonstrated in the course of the recent Yi Min-u affair, there's no clear proof.

What is clear is that their final action of bolting out the New Korea Democratic Party after a seemingly unpopular tug-of-war with the aged party president gave the DJP the momentum to decide on a change of pace.

Thus it is likely that the DJP will sooner or later clarify its decision to give up the goal of amendment by inter-party agreement. Instead, some "democratic steps" may be announced for its own justification.

These steps may include giving a concrete schedule within this year for the implementation of the local autonomy system, the release of some political detainees and a token action for furthering press freedom.

The government party's move to retain the current constitution did not seem to have surprised the two Kims. They, in fact, reacted as if they had been expecting it.

Political analysts even speculated that the two opposition leaders could even have "wanted" such a development and have worked toward it as part of their grand political scheme.

A "legal amendment," if attained, can provide the facade of legitimacy to the government thus created under its new provision. In comparison, no amendment is much preferable if a long-range anti-government struggle is to be staged, they surmised.

In the tiring political game, the public feels increasingly dizzy in trying to figure out which side is being maneuvered.

DJP Assemblymen Discuss NKDP Breakup

SK111227 Seoul YONHAP in English 1152 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, 11 April (YONHAP)--Lawmakers of the Ruling Democratic Justice Party agreed Saturday that South Korea is faced with a serious situation in politics following the breakup of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

In a meeting held to discuss the latest political developments, the lawmakers shared the opinion that their party should resolutely cope with it for social stability with the national tasks of a peaceful transfer of power and the Seoul Olympics ahead.

They also were of the opinion that opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung should not be negotiating partners of the ruling party, asserting the possibility of constitutional revision by partisan agreement has vanished due to their greed for power and their violent revolutionary line.

The ruling party, they said, would have to work out and implement measures for democratic development on its own.

Some of the lawmakers said the two Kims destroyed the efforts of the ruling camp to achieve constitutional amendment through consensus by carrying out the breakup of the main opposition party against the will of the opposition lawmakers.

The breakup of the New Korea Democratic Party by the two Kims is construed as the act of destroying constitutional order in that a political party is a constitutional organ, they said.

Floor leader Yi Han-tong said his party would seek to convene a national assembly session in April or May to debate national affairs despite the fact that it may provide followers of the two Kims with a forum for their cause.

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S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

DISCUSSION OF CHON POSTPONEMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Seoul Daily on DJP Task To Win Broad Support

SK190101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Apr 87 p 8

[Editorial: "No's Proposals"]

[Text] The nation now stands at a crossroads. In less than 10 months it has to go through procedures to peacefully transfer power for the first time in Korea's constitutional history, vital step for democratic progress. And there are hardly 18 months left before Seoul hosts the Olympic Games, which also are so important for Korea.

No one denies the importance of the two events. Yet many have overlooked the practical steps that must be taken for their success. Worse still, all this has to be accomplished amidst an increasingly messy international situation.

It was with these factors in mind that President Chon Tu-hwan made his "momentous" decision to put off constitutional amendment until after the Olympics, and turn the reins of government over to his successor in accordance with the existing Constitution. He believes the nation cannot afford to allow controversy over constitutional revision to stand in the way of realizing the two major national tasks. Destabilization of society militates against our survival and viability at this moment.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party now has the task of winning wide popular support for President Chon's decision. The DJP chairman, No Tae-u, yesterday presented a set of measures that, he says, aim at consolidating social stability and national harmony. These issues are considered to be essential for democratic progress.

No said the DJP will resume efforts to rewrite the Constitution by consensus after the peaceful government transfer and the Olympiad. He also said the ruling camp will enact the law to realize a local autonomy system in the first half of this year. No suggested that the ruling party will modify the Basic Press Law and recommend leniency for certain imprisoned people.

No said that successful completion of the Olympics and the peaceful power transfer will lead the opposition to change their perception of the realities.

Then, he said, an agreed-upon revision of the Constitution will be reached without difficulty.

No's prediction will hopefully prove true. The objective of politics is to promote national interests and public welfare. Regrettably, confrontation between rival parties and the scandalous schism within the opposition party threatened social and political stability. It is time for all of us to do away with partisan pursuits and face reality squarely.

Minister Cited on Press Revitalization

SK180416 Seoul YONHAP in English 0353 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, 18 April (YONHAP)--Korean culture and information Minister Yi Ung-hui said Saturday that the government will push ahead with its plan to revitalize the press through close cooperation.

His remark was in line with a comment made in a press conference Saturday morning by No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

No said that the government will soon take steps to establish a committee to develop ways to improve the Korean press. The ruling party and the administration have already reached agreement on the matter, he added.

The press revitalization plan would include revision of the current press basic law, restoration of local correspondents and improvement of the press card system, Yi said.

The Cooperative Committee, to be formed later this month, will comprise representatives from the media, legal and academic circles.

Yi said that the committee will have the sole responsibility of deciding whether or not to reinstate local correspondents for metropolitan newspapers, and Seoul-based correspondents for provincial newspapers.

The minister said he hopes that the committee will be set up by the end of this month and that it will begin functioning soon.

Asked if he plans to submit a bill to revise the basic press law to an extraordinary national assembly session in May, Yi said he will submit the bill to the National Assembly at the earliest possible date, after differences are ironed out between the committee and the government.

Yi said he should wait to see whether or not the committee comes up with a unified view in a short period of time, thereby paving the way for governmental discussions on the issue and review of the bill in the assembly.

Campus Wall Posters Denounce Statement

SK160042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Wall posters have been posted at Korea and Yonsei Universities in Seoul, denouncing President Chon Tu-hwan's special statement on the suspension of debates on a constitutional revision.

According to the posters, the government is attempting to remain in power for an extended period by refusing to revise the Constitution.

Meanwhile, the Korean National Council of Churches insisted in a statement Tuesday that the special statement be scrapped "in conformity to the public desire for a change in the Constitution." The National Assembly, it said, should be prepared to undertake constitutional amendment as soon as possible.

PDP President Denounces Chon 'Plot'

SK160051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] People's Democratic Party President Yu Han-yol yesterday said that constitutional reform cannot be postponed "for any reasons or excuses."

"Constitutional reform cannot be put off because it is a national consensus and a promise made by all political parties and politicians," he said in a news conference.

The PDP leader described President Chon Tu-hwan's decision to postpone constitutional reform until after next year's Seoul Olympics "nothing but a plot to prolong their rule." He then accused Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung of encouraging the ruling camp to make such a decision with their hardline stance.

Yu urged the ruling party to "respect the national consensus regarding constitutional reform."

"All important issues, including constitutional reform, should be discussed in the National Assembly and decisions on them should be made by the Assembly," he said.

On imposing the restriction at around 6 p.m. Monday, police said access will be denied to all but Kim's family members, drivers and maid.

A police officer said that contact with journalists is considered an indirect political activity.

Kim is barred from political activities as he is under a 20-year suspended sentence for sedition.

ROK Daily Views Chon's Decision

SK140137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Apr 87 p 6

[Editorial: "A Momentous Decision"]

[Text] In the wake of the protracted and potentially disruptive confrontation between the government and opposition forces over a constitutional revision, President Chon Tu-hwan announced yesterday that he would transfer the government power to his successor in February next year upon the expiration of his term of office--and that in accordance with the existing Constitution.

At the same time, he banned "counterproductive debate" on constitutional amendment, which he said would only split public opinion and waste national resources, until after the Seoul Olympics in the fall of the same year.

As reasons for the "momentous decision," the President cited that, in light of the urgency of time and the overall domestic circumstances strained by all too futile attempts thus far made to rewrite the basic law, a constitutional change during his tenure has become impossible. He noted that hasty work on the paramount task would itself serve as a cause of controversy and confusion.

Thus, the political situation involving the constitutional question is now virtually turned back to the stage of a year ago or more. It was on 30 April last year that President Chon stated he would not object to revising the supreme law as demanded by the opposition, if the ruling and opposition parties could reach an agreement to that effect.

Subsequently, a special committee was formed within the National Assembly to deliberate the question. In effect, however, the past one year has been idled away by ever-worsening bickering between the rival political camps over the desirable form of the next government, with the ruling party sticking to a parliamentary cabinet system as against the opposition demand for a new presidential system.

What is noteworthy is the sequence of recent development: that is, the presidential announcement yesterday closely followed the breakup of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party last week over its internal feud, a party that had served as the main counterpart of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in major political negotiations.

It is indeed unfortunate for the nation's political development that the political players have failed to make any progress in working out a compromise amendment--only to invite a halt to their debate on the constitutional question for at least one and a half years.

For the people at large who counted on a breakthrough, however bleak the prospects might have seemed, the turnaround in the political situation is both disappointing and frustrating.

Now that the "die" has been cast, the task ahead is now to manage the national politics during the "pause" period, especially with regard to repercussions by opposition forces.

A peaceful transfer of government power at the end of a chief executive's tenure and, at that a single term, to which President Chon has just renewed his unequivocal commitment, will certainly set a remarkable precedent in the nation's Republican history, contributing to root democracy in the country.

Also noteworthy for the people, who long for an evolutionary process of political development, is the President's promise that he would vigorously press ahead, during the remainder of his tenure, with measures to broaden the basis for democratic progress and enhance social stability and national harmony.

Organization Leaders Briefed Before Address

SK130641 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, 13 April (YONHAP)--Korean President Chon Tu-hwan on Sunday briefed the leaders of the three constitutional organizations and the ruling party chairman on his decision to delay the debate over constitutional revision.

The briefing session was held over dinner at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion.

Attending the session were National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, Supreme Court Justice Kim Yong-chol, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. They were briefed on the "inevitability of the grave decision."

Following the dinner meeting, Chon summoned 17 key officials of the ruling party, some government ministers, and military and police leaders to the mansion to explain Monday's declaration.

Returning from the session, Yi Chun-ku, secretary general of the ruling party, said, "There was a background briefing on the president's special declaration in the session."

"President Chon advised key party officials to help the general public, as well as members of the ruling party, thoroughly understand the background of the announcement," he added.

Yi continued; "A meeting of the party lawmakers will convene on Monday afternoon to collect their opinions about the president's measure and thus appropriate concrete steps for the ensuing political situation will soon be adopted in a meeting on the Central Executive Council, the party's decision-making body."

The "grave decision" was forecast shortly after the breakup of the main opposition New Korea Democratic party on Wednesday.

In a special announcement in response to the breakup, the ruling Democratic Justice Party immediately blamed opposition leaders Kim Yong-nam and Kim Tae-chung for trying to crush efforts to revise the constitution through inter-party agreement.

In a press conference held on Friday, No Tae-u said, "The feasibility of revision through inter-party agreement was dim." Therefore, he added, the ruling party's posture toward the revision issue was destined to change sooner or later.

YONHAP Analysis of Chon Tu-hwan Statement

SK130403 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 13 Apr 87

[News Analysis]

[Text] Seoul, 13 April (YONHAP)--South Korean politics entered a new phase with President Chon Tu-hwan's statement Monday about his decision to shelve a debate on constitutional revision until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics and to carry out the peaceful transfer of power under the existing constitution.

Chon's decision is believed to reflect his determination to execute the first peaceful transfer of presidential power in Korean history by carrying out his repeated vow to step down at the end of this single, seven-year term, which expires next February.

Since Chon agreed on 30 April 1986, to the idea of constitutional revision, on the condition that the ruling and opposition parties come up with a negotiated settlement, no progress has been made on the matter, and the public has been frustrated and disappointed.

Realizing that prospects for constitutional revision through consensus among the rival parties remain virtually hopeless under the circumstances, the president decided to defer the issue and to commit the country more than ever to the achievement of the two national tasks.

The possibility of revising the constitution through compromise between the ruling and opposition camps is regarded as hopeless since the opposition adamantly opposes the parliamentary cabinet system proposed by the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition has plunged into confusion over internal conflicts.

Revising the constitution is a time-consuming process that takes months, and related matters, such as amending the election law, also require considerable time. Time has finally run out and the country can no longer wait for a consensus to emerge.

In view of this urgency and the overall domestic situation, the president has three options in connection with the constitutional issue--accepting the opposition's demand for a presidential system, establishing a parliamentary cabinet system in accordance with the principle of decision by majority, or

shelving the matter and implementing governmental change under the existing constitution.

Of the three alternatives, the establishment of system of electing the president through direct, popular vote has already proven to be unsuitable for Korea, as shown in the negative legacies associated with prolonged one-man rule of previous regimes and in the failure to change power through peaceful means.

If the ruling party were to revise the constitution through "legal" means by unilaterally ramming through a constitutional amendment bill, this would certainly deepen social and political chaos and strife, no matter how well-intentioned its motives.

The ruling party is 36 seats shy of the two-thirds majority in the National Assembly needed to pass a constitutional revision bill. It would be difficult for the Government Party to win enough votes from the other parties to pass the bill, and if it used a high-handed method to secure those votes, it would be sowing the seeds of strife and confusion.

Ruling out the possibility of constitutional revision through consensus, Chon decided on the third alternative for the sake of the two great national tasks. He has pursued those tasks in the conviction that their success would ultimately propel South Korea into the ranks of the advanced nations.

According to a political observer, Chon apparently believes that the breakup of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party by its de facto leaders--Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung--signifies that the Opposition Party has virtually rejected negotiations on the constitutional issue and other forms of dialogue with the ruling camp.

The observer made the comment in response to the failure of the ruling camp to initiate dialogue with the opposition group, led by the "two Kims," to negotiate the constitutional issue or to put the shelving of the constitutional amendment debate to a national referendum to ascertain the will of the people.

The ruling camp also fears that holding a national referendum on the issue could provide a forum for divisive and debilitating social confusion. Moreover, it remains doubtful that the opposition would accept the outcome of such a vote if it contradicted its own wishes. Therefore, the ruling camp appeared to have opted to dismiss that possibility.

Chon was apparently considering the opposition's misunderstanding of his intentions in deciding not to mention in his statement a specific date for reviving the constitutional revision process. Since he has barely 9 months left in office, Chon seems to believe that he should not give a specific date, as it is beyond his discretion and in view of the opposition's assertion that the incumbent government is trying to prolong its rule.

DJP Resolution Supports Chon Declaration

SK131101 Seoul YONHAP in English 1046 GMT 13 Apr

[Text] Seoul, 13 April (YONHAP)--The next Korean government that will be established in 1988 in accordance with the current Electoral College system is not an interim government, a ranking official at the ruling Democratic Justice Party said Monday.

"How possibly could such an interim government successfully fulfill the two grand national tasks--the peaceful transfer of governmental power and the 1988 Seoul Olympics--under a situation that led to the withholding of the constitutional debate," said Yi Chon-ku, secretary general of the ruling party.

The remarks were made in a ruling party's meeting of its lawmakers who adopted a four-point resolution to give full support to President Chon Tu-hwan's declaration Monday morning that the "counterproductive" debate on constitutional debate be withheld until after 1988.

The resolution includes that the party make all-out efforts for the successful achievement of the peaceful transfer of power and the 1988 Olympics.

President Chon's decision is not at all aimed at defending the existing constitution but only at reserving constitutional debate for a time, Yi said. He also noted that the exact date of constitutional revision cannot be fixed because a constitutional revision could only be achieved through compromise with a negotiating counterpart.

Meanwhile, No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling party, said that the president made the decision inevitably in order to prevent political chaos and that the president could no longer leave alone the current political situations characterized by sharp confrontation and antagonism.

No added that his party will go ahead with the political timetable set in accordance with the current constitution and will push ahead with the democratization plan on a step-by-step basis.

He also noted that there is no change in the ruling party's policy of advocating the creation of a parliamentary cabinet system even after the constitutional debate is to be renewed.

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S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

KIM TAE-CHUNG EXPRESSES ANGER OVER SHELIVING OF DEBATE

SK190223 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said yesterday that the Korean people are angry about the ruling camp's decision to postpone the constitutional amendment debate until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

"I am convinced that as the oppression of the opposition and democratic forces increases, our (Korean) people will overcome today's ordeals and attain a victory without fail before long," Kim told a visiting U.S. Congressman.

He had a two-hour conversation over lunch with Stephen Solarz, chairman of the Asia-Pacific subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives, at Kim's home in Tonggyo-dong.

President Chon announced Monday that the ruling Democratic Justice Party will defer the debate on the constitutional revision even after his tenure ends on 25 February 1988.

According to his aides, Kim also noted that he and the Korean people perceive the U.S. administration as accepting the government's decision as a "fait accompli," but that they believe the U.S. Congress and American people will not tolerate it.

The aides of Kim quoted Solarz as having replied, "The U.S. government does not support the 13 April step by the Korean government."

They also revealed that the visiting U.S. Congressman asked Kim what he wants America to do for Korea.

In reply, Kim said the United States should take a more "strong and open" attitude toward Korea if it really supports the democratization of Korea.

"If the United States would do so, the Korean people will welcome it and we will go the way of democratization by ourselves," Kim was quoted as saying.

Kim has been confined to his home since 8 April, a confinement which the police have described as a "preventive measure to avert his violation of the law." The authorities made Solarz an exception in the measure of keeping Kim incommunicado.

Kim is now on a stay of execution of a 20-year jail term on the conviction of a sedition charge in connection with his complicity in the Kwangju riot in 1980.

During the talks between Kim and Solarz, reporters were kept away from Kim's home by hundreds of combat policemen. Only telephone communication with Kim's aides was possible.

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S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

REPORTAGE ON KIM TAE-CHUNG HOUSE ARREST

Kim Yong-sam Condemns Arrest

OW120745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, 12 April KYODO--South Korea dissident Kim Yong-sam warned Saturday that the house arrest of co-dissident Kim Tae-chung threatens the country's democratic process and demanded his immediate release.

Kim Yong-sam said although the house confinement of his political partner obstructs the formation of a new opposition party, he would still proceed with party-building plans.

Kim Yong-sam was blocked by police Saturday when he attempted to visit the home of the detained Kim.

The two Kims, South Korea's leading dissidents, announced last week their plan to form a new political party to oppose the government of President Chun Doo-hwan and to attain democratization.

A total of 73 out of the 90 lawmakers affiliated with the country's major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) submitted their resignations in order to back the new political party expected to emerge next month.

South Korean officials said that Kim Tae-chung, who has come under repeated house arrest by police, will not be released until he pledges to refrain from political activities.

Police also said family members and associates of Kim Tae-chung will be placed under similar restrictions if they undertake political activities to assist the dissident.

Chun, a former Army General, has repeatedly said he will retire next year at the end of his seven-year term as president.

After almost one year of negotiations, both ruling and opposition forces have failed to reach an agreement over what method should be employed to choose a successor to Chun.

The two dissident Kims claimed that with the formation of a new opposition party they will aim to install a direct presidential election system, which they maintain the majority of South Korean people support.

Kim House Arrest 'Strictest Ever'

BK140340 Hong Kong AFP in English 0319 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, 14 April (AFP)--Police have put tighter security around the home of South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-Chung, with reinforcements brought in and foreign reporters banned from entering, Mr Kim's secretary said Tuesday.

Mr. Kim, 61, was put under house arrest Friday for the 54th time since he returned from self-exile in the United States in February 1985. But his secretary, in a telephone interview, said the current detention is the strictest ever.

Between Friday and Monday night, police prevented Mr Kim's political followers from seeing him, but did allow access for journalists. But then on Monday night, the police presence nearly doubled to about 1,500, and Mr Kim's son, Kim Hong-Il, 40, was turned away, the secretary said.

Several U.S. and West German journalists seeking to interview Mr Kim were also turned away Tuesday morning, he added.

House arrests have been enforced to prevent Mr Kim from engaging in political activities. Authorities said he is banned from politics because he was convicted for sedition in 1980.

The latest house arrest was expected to continue until a new hardline opposition party is formally inaugurated later this month by Mr Kim's political followers and allies.

Kim Yong-sam Denounces House Arrest

BK110559 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Seoul, 11 April (AFP)--South Korea's top opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was placed under strict house arrest Saturday as several hundred police posted outside his home prevented dozens of his political followers from visiting him, witnesses said. [passage omitted covered in referent item]

Police allowed Mr. Kim's family and relatives as well as journalists into his residence in western Seoul, but turned back dozens of political supporters who tried to visit him, witnesses said.

Mr. Kim told newsmen that the strict house arrest was aimed at obstructing the creation of a new opposition party. He and Kim Yong-sam have decided to split from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), taking 73 of its 89 MP's with them.

Mr. Kim Tae-chung stressed that the new party, tentatively named the Democratic Unification Party, would be inaugurated as planned what ever obstructions it had to face.

Mr. Kim Yong-sam, who was among the visitors repulsed by police outside Mr. Kim Tae-chung's home Saturday, issued a statement to the press denouncing President Chong Ju-hwan's government for mobilizing such a large police force.

He said the authorities had acted "out of fears for the birth of a new political party pushing for democratization."

He urged the government to lift the house arrest immediately, saying that it "runs counter to democratization demanded by the people."

The government and the ruling party should "frankly acknowledge the existence of the opposition force and try to settle the political crisis through dialogue with the opposition" rather than attempting to obstruct the creation of the new opposition party, he added.

He also warned that if the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) tried to drop plans for constitutional reform and keep the present constitution instituted by Mr. Chon in 1980, there would be "a bigger difficulty."

DJP Chairman No Tae-wu, who is regarded as Mr. Chon's probable successor, said Friday that there would be no constitutional amendment if consensus with the opposition failed, and that the chances of consensus became remote following the split in the NKDP.

The country's president is currently chosen by an electoral college, and the opposition is pressing for a constitutional amendment to allow for direct presidential elections.

Opposition Members Demonstrate Nearby

SK140119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] About 300 members of the tentatively named "Party for Unification and Democracy" and two dissident groups demonstrated in front of Kim Tae-chung's house in Mapo, Seoul yesterday.

Kim has been confined to his home since Friday to prevent him from engaging in political activities. He is under a 20-year suspended sentence on sedition charges.

About 50 of the demonstrators, including some lawmakers, were led away by police for questioning.

Police Bar Kim From Going to Church

BK120754 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, 12 April (AFP)--Police prevented South Korea's top opposition leader Kim Tae-chung from attending church Sunday saying they had no authorization to allow him to do so.

An aide to Mr. Kim told reporters that the officer in charge of the several hundred policemen deployed around the residence said that Mr. Kim, a devout Roman Catholic, could not go to a nearby church to attend mass as he had received no instructions on the matter from his superiors.

The aide also said that when Mrs. Kim returned home after attending a church service, police checked her hand-bag, apparently to see if there were any messages from outside.

The 61-year-old opposition leader has said his house arrest was aimed at obstructing the creation of a new party he and his fellow opposition leader Kim Yong-sam decided to set up after splitting from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP).

Mr. Kim was placed under house arrest on Friday.

The authorities said Saturday that Mr. Kim had been put under house arrest to prevent him from engaging in political activities. He is legally barred from political activity because of a 1980 conviction on sedition charges.

Mr. Kim's private activities such as going to church or to the hospital would not be affected, they added.

Kim Warned Against Political Activities

SK110107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The police warned Kim Tae-chung, who is under a suspended 20-year prison term for sedition, against his political activities.

The warning was delivered by Kim Sang-tae, chief of the Mapo Police Station, who visited Kim Tae-chung at his Tonggyo-dong house at 6:15 p.m. yesterday.

The police chief made it clear that a person whose prison term is suspended cannot engage in "political activities."

Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council of the Promotion of Democracy with Kim Yong-sam, was also warned against his involvement in the opposition group.

The police chief also said that Kim Tae-chung will not be permitted to meet with any politician. He said that Kim will be placed under house arrest if he should attempt to ignore the warning.

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S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

DAILY CRITICIZES 'TWO KIMS' FOR PARTY SPLIT

SK090111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Collapse of NKDP"]

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, having been unable to stop its incessant squabbling, has unfortunately come at last to the point of splitting into two political parties. Rumor of an impending split became reality yesterday as 74 of the 90 NKDP legislators withdrew their party membership to found a new party.

They have split the existing party, seriously paralyzing it and damaging its ability to play the role of a main opposition party essential for any democratic political system.

The nation is entitled to know what or who is responsible for the split. Whether the responsibility lies with the two withdrawn factions of de facto leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung or with the remaining non-mainstreamers, it is undeniable that their infighting has caused the dissociation of the main opposition party.

Needless to say, parliamentary democracy is unthinkable without the sound functioning of party politics. In particular, successful democracy has as its prerequisites viable opposition parties. A political party is supposed to seek public interests as opposed to factions or a group of individuals pursuing private interests.

The party has far too long allowed itself to be governed by individual and factional interests that have obstructed democratic process within the party.

Whatever excuse they may produce, the two Kims will face the criticism that they schemed the party split for some time to uphold their uncompromising parochial interests.

Although long torn by serious internal strife, the NKDP had been expected to wisely weather its latest crisis and to reach a national consensus on constitutional reform. There is little time left in which to accomplish the peaceful transfer of power.

With the main opposition party seriously maimed, our consensual process for constitutional reform has suffered a setback, but this should not discourage our firm determination to realize political agenda for democratic development.

Hard soul-searching, patience and compromise among civic leaders and politicians seem to be required virtues to overcome this difficult period.

The last thing the people want to see is their country's future adversely affected by political confrontation resulting from an arbitrary quest for factional interests that betrays the greater national cause. The secessionists should seriously think of the result of the NKDP split.

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S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

TWO OPPOSITION LAWMAKERS GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCES

SK190125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Two lawmakers from the opposition camp yesterday were given suspended prison terms of one year and eight months, respectively, being convicted of having incited campus unrest in violation of the law on demonstration and assemblies.

The two are Rep. Pak Chan-chong who drew one year in jail, execution of which is suspended for two years, and Rep. Cho Sun-hyong, who drew an eight-month jail term suspended for the same period of two years.

Presiding Judge Pak Tae-yong convicted the two lawmakers of having incited student activists to struggle against the government in violation of the law.

While spectators heckled the judge, he took note of the fact that the two lawmakers went to Korea University and tried to enter it despite a police blockade at the school gate when a student rally was being held on the campus.

The rally was indisputably illegal. However, they tried to enter the campus despite the warning from the physical obstruction of riot police, the judge said. Besides, the judge pointed out that Rep. Pa conveyed a message of Kim Min-sok, chairman of the federation of student associations who was then in jail, to the activist student who was leading the rally.

This is enough to constitute a crime of inciting a demonstration in violation of the law, Judge Pak said.

If the conviction is finalized by the Supreme Court, the two lawmakers will lose their parliamentary seats to say nothing of the loss of qualification to run in parliamentary elections.

The judge said the two lawmakers were invited to a debate forum by the activist students of Korea University. Although they argued that they chanted anti-government slogans on the spur of the moment when blocked from entering the campus by riot police, he said it is doubtful if the two lawmakers had no other means than the chanting of anti-government slogans, thus fanning campus unrest which was already under the sway of radical leftist ideologies.

The trial session, which was witnessed by lawmakers from the opposition camp including Kim Kyong-sam, chairman of the preparatory committee for the promotion of a new political party tentatively named the Party for Reunification and Democracy.

Leaving the court with long faces, the two lawmakers and their defense lawyers said they would appeal the verdict.

In the same trial session, other defendants involved in the same case drew suspended prison terms.

But Kim Pyong-o, executive member of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, was sentenced to eight months in jail. CPD spokesman Han Kwang-ok was given a suspended one-year jail term.

The others who drew suspended eight-month jail terms are Kim Chang-kon, Kim Su-il, and Won Song-hui, 50. All of them are CPD members.

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S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES ON CAMPUSES

Student Antigovernment Demonstration

OW191119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, 19 April KYODO--More than 100 students were arrested Sunday following a rally held to commemorate the students revolution on 19 April 1960 that led to the downfall of the government of President Syngman Rhee.

Some 1,500 students took part in their own anniversary rally while the government also held a gathering in memory of the 1960 student uprising.

Following the outdoor rally in Seoul's Memorial Cemetery, the students tried to march on the streets and clashed with riot police. Unconfirmed reports said more than 100 students were taken into custody.

The gathering itself was moderate with the participants focusing their verbal assault only on President Chon Tu-hwan's decision last week to shelve the question of constitutional reform.

There was no such slogan as "Go Home U.S. Imperialism" which was seen in last year's rally.

Campus student activities so far this spring have been rather moderate, with the students presumably keeping their power until the presidential election to be held late this year.

[Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese at 1000 GMT on 19 April in a similar report by its Seoul Correspondent Igarashi adds: "Students gathered at the cemetery by two and threes and eventually about 3,000 of them held a rally shouting the slogan, "Down With the Military Clique." Then, they set out for a demonstration and started throwing stones at the policemen on duty. The police tried to control the demonstration with teargas and over 200 students who failed to escape were taken into custody."]

Chief Prosecutor Renews Warning

SK170111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Prosecutors will work under an increased vigilance to promptly cope with any social disturbances to be created regarding the dispute over a Constitutional change.

In a set of directives, Prosecutor General So Tong-kwon instructed the prosecutors in charge of public security affairs to be present at their offices round-the-clock in case major developments should occur.

The directives were issued during a meeting of prosecutors in charge of security matters. The meeting, held at a conference room of the Seoul prosecution building, was presided over by So.

So said night duty at all levels of prosecution should be increased particularly during such "vulnerable" days as the 27th anniversary of the student uprising on 19 April 1960, which occurs on Sunday this year.

The prosecutor general renewed his warning that none of those who stir social unrest, large or small, will go unpunished. He pointed out that social disturbances will serve adversely to the peaceful change of the government and the successful conduct of the Seoul Olympics next year. Furthermore, social unrest is feared to have the Communist Pyongyang regime in the North miscalculate the situation and provoke the South, he noted.

He told the prosecutors to increase surveillance on "problematic" groups and persons, punish severely Communist sympathizers and those who mastermind collective actions. Those who issue statements designed to fan illegal rallies and demonstrations should also be sternly dealt with, he said.

Meanwhile, Choe Sang-yop, director of the Public Security Division at the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, said the prosecution will crack down on those who will try to collect signatures on streets regarding the question of an amendment into the Constitution.

A prosecution source said left-leaning or pro-Communist ralliers will be punished by the National Security Law while illegal demonstrators and signature-collectors will be sanctioned by the Road Traffic Law and the Law Governing Assemblies and Demonstrations.

Students Across Country Hold Rallies

SK170106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] At least 110,000 students in 24 universities and colleges across the country held demonstrations yesterday, police said.

With the exception of two universities in Seoul, the demonstrations were relatively peaceful, according to police.

In Seoul, two Sogang University students were injured during an anti-government demonstration, witnesses said. They said the demonstration began after 200 students held a ceremony marking the 27th anniversary of the 19 April Student Uprising that led to the downfall of the Syngman Rhee regime in the 1960s.

Witnesses said the students hurled stones at riot police while trying to march out of the campus. The police responded with teargas.

Nine students were led away by police for questioning, the witnesses said, adding the demonstrators dispersed peacefully around 3:30 p.m., nearly two and a half hours after they started the rally.

Meanwhile, almost 3,000 students from nine universities in western Seoul attended a "cultural festival" commemorating the uprising.

Following the event, the students staged a silent march on the campus. About 1,800 policemen were deployed around the Yonsei campus to prevent possible disturbance, but no serious incidents were reported.

Provincial Students End Rallies Peacefully

SK170107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Thousands of students from three provincial state-run universities voluntarily ceased rallies on their respective campuses yesterday, ending four days for unrest, the Yonhap New Agency reported.

Yonhap said at least 3,000 Pusan National University voluntarily disbanded around 6 p.m., ending a four-day on-campus rally while about 250 students from two other universities--Kyongbuk and Chonnam--also put an end to two-day rallies.

Pusan National University students rallied on the school campus since Monday, demanding the release of students under police custody and full campus democracy. The protesters said they will continue boycotting classes until their demands are met.

Kyongbuk and Chonnam University students had staged a sit-in protest in their school president's offices since Wednesday. They had called for scrapping of a school decision to exclude a professor from promotion and to impose academic sanctions on students involved in anti-government rallies and demonstrations.

As many as 80 students at Kyongbuk National University in Taegu staged an on-campus rally around 3 p.m. Wednesday, protesting the schools' omission April of an assistant professor identified only as Park from being promoted to an associate faculty member.

In Chonnam National University in Kwangju, Chollanam-do, about 200 students occupied the school president's office around 6:15 p.m. Wednesday and staged a sit-in there overnight, demanding the rescission of schools' move to academically discipline students involved in various campus disturbances.

The demonstrating students voluntarily ended the protest around 9 a.m. yesterday but about 50 of them, including Student Council leaders, staged an anti-government rally on the rooftop of the administration building and Student Council office.

Justice Minister Instructs Prosecution

SK150045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Justice Minister Kim Song-kiy yesterday instructed the prosecution to punish those involved in illegal collective actions "with the maximum penalty available under law."

The justice minister warned that people who fan social unrest regarding constitutional change will be dealt with harshly. He said all the available investigative power of the prosecution should crack down on robbers, rapists, and major criminals.

In the instruction, he said severe legal sanctions should be imposed against some students, politicians, workers, religious people or "impure" elements who pursue the policy line of North Korea.

Other people to be subjected to the crackdown are those who participate in illegal rallies on campus, occupy public facilities or commit violence and those who print or distribute illegal underground publications.

Also included are those who spread rumors, create disturbances in courtrooms or try to solve disputes through illegal collective means.

Kim ordered all the prosecutors in charge of public security affairs to be on special alert status around-the-clock to promptly respond to crimes.

Saying that illegal collective activities and crimes are likely to increase during the political transition period, the justice minister emphasized that maintenance of social stability is necessary to ensure a peaceful change of government and successful 1988 Seoul Olympics.

He instructed the prosecution to reinforce the anti-crime task forces organized in 12 cities and deal resolutely with major crimes from the outset.

Meanwhile, prosecutors in charge of public security affairs are scheduled to meet tomorrow while prosecutors in charge of criminal matters will confer Saturday. They will work out plans to implement the directives of the minister, the ministry said.

Universities To Ease Academic Sanctions

SK090115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Universities are considering easing academic sanctions taken against students involved in last October's riotous Konguk University rally.

An informed government source said yesterday that "it is up to the universities involved whether or not they should ease the sanctions imposed on the students."

The remarks came amid reports on rallies by some students in Seoul and provincial areas protesting the sanctions and demanding the scrapping of the disciplinary measures.

The anti-government and anti-U.S. rally at Konguk University was held by more than 1,000 students from universities and colleges for four days, on 28-31 October.

Of them, 395 were indicted and tried by courts. Many of them were released later as they were given suspended terms.

As a result, universities suspended most of them from school for an indefinite period allegedly under pressure by the Ministry of Education. "The universities and colleges are empowered to solve the matter under their own discretion," the source said.

As the ministry position was made known, the schools said they plan to alleviate the punitive measures and allow the students to return to campus as soon as possible.

Seoul National University held a meeting of college deans yesterday afternoon to discuss the future of 47 students who were expelled or suspended from school "indefinitely."

The participants, including university President Pak Pong-sik, reportedly expressed their views in general that the students should be given leniency. Konguk University also plans to allow 23 students to return to school.

A Kyonghui University official said that the disciplinary measures taken against 14 Kyonghui students will be eased in the near future. Korea University, it was reported, plans to allow 55 students who were suspended from school for an indefinite period return to the campus.

Similarly lenient measures are also considered by Yonsei, Ewha Woman's and other universities involved, according to the source.

Meanwhile, students of Seoul National and some other universities held rallies at their respective campuses for the last two days to protest the disciplinary measures. However, the number of ralliers was small totaling about 100 or less. The schools involved were, besides SNU, Konguk and Seoul City Universities.

About 100 SNU students, joined by 20 parents, held the rally for about 14 hours until they dispersed at 9 a.m. Tuesday.

Second Day of Student Rioting Reported

BK101300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1205 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, 10 April (AFP)--Hundreds of students at Seoul National University clashed with riot police Friday for the second day in a row, witnesses said. The clash occurred when some 1,000 riot policemen stormed the campus to break up a rally called by radical students to discuss efforts being made to have academic sanctions taken against jailed university students lifted.

As police charged the campus firing teargas bombs, students hurriedly set fire to effigies they said represented leaders of the "military dictatorship," "U.S. imperialists" and opposition members who have allegedly colluded with the government.

About half of the 1,500 students fought back, hurling stones and petrol bombs, while the police fired a barrage of tear gas, witnesses said. The clash continued for several hours. There were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests.

Some 1,000 students fought a running battle with police on the same campus Thursday. The students demanded to see the university president and called for the lifting of academic sanctions against the 47 jailed student activists.

Police said four students were arrested in connection with Thursday's demonstration and that they were searching for 16 others.

School authorities, apparently alarmed by the violence, announced earlier Friday that the 47 students, who had failed to attend classes and thus faced expulsion, would be allowed to return to school.

Included among the 47 are 20 students jailed for involvement in a four-day occupation of Konkuk University in October by about 1,200 students.

Police Search Schools for Subversive Materials

SK170104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Seoul police seized at least 5,500 items in a two-hour search of 37 colleges and universities in Seoul beginning 11 p.m. Wednesday.

The items feared to be used by students in anti-government rallies and demonstrations on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the 19 April uprising included 104 petrol bombs, 459 empty bottles, 128 wooden sticks and 963 seditious leaflets, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau said.

Also included were 18 placards, 188 flags, 7 bottles containing petroleum, and 19 metal pipes.

At Seoul National University, 260 policemen in cooperation with school officials, searched the Student Hall and other student-related facilities, seizing one can of thinner, five iron pipes, 35 wooden sticks and seven sheets of seditious printed materials.

About 400 policemen and 20 school officials seized 950 sheets of "impure" literature, three incendiary bottles and two cans of thinner from Korea University.

Students Hold Antigovernment Rally

OW151159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, 15 April KYODO--Some 400 students held an anti-government rally on the campus of Yonsei University here Wednesday but there were no reports of trouble.

The students criticized President Chon Tu-hwan's decision to shelve the question of constitutional reform because of a split in the country's major opposition New Korea Democratic party (NKDP).

Chon, who is due to retire early next year at the end of his seven-year term, said in a special message to the nation this week that his successor will be chosen under the present electoral college system.

Opposition politicians have been demanding that the constitution be rewritten to allow voters to directly elect the president.

Wednesday's Yonsei University rally followed similar student demonstrations in Kwangju and Chinju in southern parts of the country Tuesday.

In another development, a group of politicians who broke away from NKDP proposed to the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Wednesday that an open debate be held to discuss President Chon's decision to put off the constitutional issue.

The group earlier said it will shortly establish a new political party tentatively called the Unified Democratic Party (UDP).

The proposal said that leaders of the government, DJP and UDP will take part in the proposed public debate.

Police Plan Measures To Prevent Violence

K150031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Police are mapping out detained measures aimed at coping with any outbreak of violence over the government decision to suspend debate on a constitutional revision.

A police officer said yesterday that the plans will be disclosed during a meeting of police chiefs in Seoul and other major cities to be held at the Ministry of Home Affairs this afternoon.

The participants of the meeting will be instructed to cope sternly with those who resort to collective actions over the constitutional change.

The instruction will also include apprehending 97 people who have been wanted by police for their major roles in various demonstrations and reinforcing the security at campuses and public installations.

Police officers are worried that disturbances may escalate on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the 19 April 1960, Student Uprising and 26th anniversary of the Military Revolution on 16 May 1961.

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S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

DAILY ANALYZES NORTH KOREA'S 'AILING ECONOMY'

SK240108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Apr 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Economic Plight"]

[Text] The new 7-year economic plan disclosed by North Korea this week is evidence that its economy is in bad shape and North Korean economic planners have begun to be more realistic.

The third economic plan (1987-93) comes after a long breathing space of two years. The 2nd 7-year plan ended in 1984. The extended intermission was needed to finish off what the previous plan had failed to accomplish.

North Korean apologists termed it "a period of adjustment." To all appearances, there would have been little need for adjustment had it not been for the fiasco of the two previous 7-year plans. They were ill-executed as well as ill-conceived.

North Korean Prime Minister Yi Kun-mo told the 2nd session of the 8th-term Supreme People's Assembly that the goal for industrial growth is 1.9 fold expansion during the plan period. It is the lowest level North Korean drafters of economic plans have ever set.

Of the ten major targets announced in 1980 for attainment by the end of the 1980's, most were either put off or revised downward. The iron and steel production goal of 15 million tons was slashed by 5 million tons.

The lowering of aims and contraction of figures reflects the increasing realism in the mindset of policy makers in Pyongyang. They can no longer afford to remain blind to the limit of their economic capability.

The recruitment of Yi, known to be a civil engineering specialist, as chief of the cabinet last year was apparently an expression of the Communist regime's concern over industrial and economic amelioration.

The other main feature of the 3rd 7-year plan is its added emphasis on foreign trade. The plan envisages 3.2 times growth of trade, which signals a departure from its traditional policy of isolation.

Together with the joint venture law adopted in 1984 to attract foreign capital, greater stress on foreign trade illustrates a keen interest in hastening the inflow of goods and technology to boost economic growth.

North Korea is plagued by shortages of capital, technical know-how and international credibility resulting from its default on foreign loans. The odds are not in favor of successfully implementing the new economic plan, but opening the door to economic cooperation with Seoul may offer a shot in the arm for the ailing economy of the mismanaged and impoverished Communist system.

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CSO: 4100/179

BRIEFS

ROK GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING PAROLE--Seoul, 18 April (YONHAP)--The Korean government is considering releasing an unspecified number of people behind bars for their involvement in anti-government activities on parole on the birthday of Buddha which falls on 5 May. A spokesman for the Justice Ministry said Saturday those benefit from the clemency measure will be inmates, whose crimes are minor and who are repentant of their past wrongdoings. The spokesman said the measure is coming in response to a recommendation of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. He declined, however, to specify the number of inmates covered under the measure. The Ministry is considering dropping charges against some of those under investigation to pave the way for their release, he said. As for the convicted prisoners, he said, the Ministry will conduct a strict and prudent screening to select eligible parolees. The government has been granting a special amnesty to exemplary prisoners on Buddha's birthday, a national holiday in Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 18 Apr 87 SK] /12913

CONVICTION OF LAWMAKERS DENOUNCED--Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam denounced yesterday the conviction of Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong on criminal charges as a "violent act" committed by the government. Kim, chairman of the preparatory committee for the creation of the Embryonic Party for Reunification and Democracy (PRD), said, "Politics of terrorism is expected to continue in the days to come but we will fight for democracy courageously and unflinchingly despite any oppression." PRD spokesman Kim Tae-yong also said that the judgment stemmed out of a political plot to end the political activities of the two opposition lawmakers. He maintained in a statement that the trial verified the fact that the judiciary has become a "maid-servant" of the current government. Spokesman Kim noted that judges who are not able to safeguard their self-esteem and conscience should voluntarily resign from their post. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 87 p 2 SK] /12913

PRD PROPOSES DEBATE--The tentatively named Party for Reunification [PRD] and Democracy yesterday proposed an open debate on President Chon Tu-hwan's decision to postpone constitutional reform until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics. PRD spokesman Rep. Kim Tae-yong suggested the debate be between three speakers, including the party spokesman, from both the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the PRD. Kim reiterated the PRD's earlier call for "substantial dialogue between responsible persons" of the rival camps. He described the DJP's rejection of substantial talks as "irresponsible conduct."

The demand was made Tuesday by Kim Yong-sam, chairman of the preparatory committee for the inauguration of the PRD. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Apr 87 p 1 SK] /12913

PAK CHAN-CHONG OVERSEAS TRIP PREVENTED--The government has notified the National Assembly that it will not allow a scheduled overseas trip of opposition lawmaker Pak Chan-chong, who is to be sentenced tomorrow for instigating a campus unrest. Rep. Pak, one of the 70 lawmakers who have switched from the New Korea Democratic Party to a new opposition party being formed, plans to attend a general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in Managua, Nicaragua, late this month. He has been selected a Korean delegate to the IPU meeting. At a trial last month, the prosecution demanded a three-year prison term for him for inciting a students' demonstration at Korea University in 1985. The prosecution also demanded a two and a half year prison term for Pak's fellow lawmaker, Cho Sun-hyong, for violation of the law governing assemblage and demonstration. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 87 p 3 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/164

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

DPRK EMBASSIES MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK211224 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] DPRK embassies in socialist countries held banquets to celebrate the 75th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Put up at the front of the banquet sites were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A banquet was held in the DPRK Embassy in Bulgaria on 14 April. Invited to the banquet were members of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front; members of the party Central Committee Drazha Vulcheva, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, Georgi Karamanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Social Council; Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of National Defense; Georgi Stoyanov, candidate member of the party Central Committee and its deputy department director; Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of Foreign Affairs; functionaries of the party, power organs, and public organizations; and diplomatic envoys of many countries in this country.

Stanko Todorov, speaking at the banquet, said that he sends warmest congratulations and wishes for long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 75th birthday by authority of the party Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

He continued and said that today the Bulgarian party and people most significantly mark the birthday of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, an outstanding leader of the international communist movement and labor movement, and the man of foresight in Bulgarian-Korean friendship. He said that the BCP Central Committee Politburo highly appraised the outstanding contribution by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song to the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Bulgaria and Korea, and has decided to award him the Medal of Georgi Dimitrov, the highest medal of honor of Bulgaria. He noted the brilliant victory achieved in socialist construction by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

A banquet was also held in the DPRK Embassy in the GDR on the same day. Participating in the banquet were members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, president of the Presidium of the People's Chamber; Horst Dohls, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Central Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; and functionaries of the party, power organ, and public organizations (Horst Zeleh), deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Bruenner, chief of the (?General Political Bureau) of the (?National People's Army); Joachim Goldbach, deputy minister of national defense; and Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

Horst Sindermann, speaking at the banquet, noted: It is a great honor for us to attend the banquet on the occasion of the 75th birthday of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the president of the DPRK. Our people expressed high respect for and trust in the leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song when he visited our country. This clearly showed that the fraternal friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two countries based on the intimate relations between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song is being strengthened and developed with each passing day. We will, in the future as well, continue to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries in conformity with the spirit of the talks between our supreme leaders. On the occasion of the 75th birthday of our great friend the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, I wish him long life and greater success in his work. Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, and our respected and beloved friend, communist, and internationalist!

A banquet was held at the DPRK Embassy in Romania on 13 April. Invited to the banquet were members of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee Political Executive Committee Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council; and Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; members of the party Central Committee Ilie Ceausescu, secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Romanian People's Army; (?Necular Agachi), first deputy chairman of the (?Economic and Social Activities Workers Inspection Central Council); Maria Gostache, editor in chief of ROMANIA LIBERA; and Dumitru Ghise, director of the publishing house Politica; candidate members of the party Central Committee Mihai Nicolae, deputy (?director) of the (?Department of Foreign Relations and International Economic Cooperation); Gheorghe Gomoiu, chairman of the (?National Gymnastics and Sports Council); and Traian Pop, deputy minister of Foreign Affairs; other functionaries of party, power organ, and public organizations; other functionaries of relevant sectors; and diplomatic envoys of many countries in this country.

Gheorghe Radulescu, speaking at this banquet, said that it is a great honor for him to warmly congratulate the 75th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He mentioned the friendly relations between Romanian and Korea

and said that he highly appraises the Korean people's success in socialist construction under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The DPRK Embassy in Yugoslavia held a banquet on 13 April. Invited to the banquet were Stefan Korosec, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary in charge of international cooperation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Jovan Pecenovik, assistant federal secretary of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Avgust Vrtar, assistant federal secretary of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; other functionaries of the party, power organ, and public organizations and publishing and reporting sectors; and diplomatic envoys of many countries in this country.

The DPRK Embassy in Laos held a banquet on 10 April. Invited to the banquet were Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; members of the party Central Committee Thongsing Thammavong, minister of culture; and Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Son Khamvanvongsa, alternate member of the party Central Committee and acting chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television; other functionaries of party, power organ, and public organizations, publishing and reporting sectors; and diplomatic envoys of many countries in this country.

The participants in the banquets toasted the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of the heads of state of the relevant countries.

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N.KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

DPRK DAILY MARKS BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN

SK220529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Wednesday carries an editorial article headlined "feats of Lenin will remain immortal" on the 117th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin.

The article says: Lenin was a thinker and theoretician who firmly defended Marxism and brilliantly succeeded and developed it and an outstanding leader who led to victory the struggle of the working class to overthrow the old society and build a new world.

He was a distinguished leader who developed socialism from scientific idea to reality.

His activities and the history of the international communist movement clearly prove that the leader of the working class plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle and the revolutionary cause of the working class is pioneered and victoriously advanced by him.

Not only yesterday and today but tomorrow of the communist movement, the revolutionary cause of the working class will triumphantly advance under the guidance of the leader.

The banner of Lenin powerfully roused the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people always to the accomplishment of the great cause of socialism and communism and encouraged them to new feats.

The Soviet people are faithful to the cause of Lenin.

Today, the Soviet people are in a high tide in their endeavours to build socialism and communism under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

The Soviet party, government and people faithful to the Leninist peaceful policy are fighting relentlessly to check and frustrate the imperialist nuclear war moves and defend world peace and security.

Recently, the Soviet Union advanced a proposal to remove the medium-range missiles from Europe.

The Korean people actively support the Soviet people's struggle to accomplish the cause of Lenin and peace initiatives of the Soviet party and government to defend peace and security in Europe, Asia and the world against war.

The party, government and people of Korea are satisfied to note that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are comprehensively developing in all fields of politics, economy and culture in the spirit agreed upon at the historical meeting and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in October last year.

The Korean people value their friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people.

In the future, too, the Korean people will always advance shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people on the road of a common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism and do all they can to consolidate and develop the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

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CSO: 4100/173

N.KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

NODONG SINMUN MARKS KANG PAN-SOK BIRTHDAY

SK211105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today dedicate articles to the 95th anniversary of the birth of Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter (April 21, 1892).

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says the life of Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the communist women's movement in our country, is the noblest and shining revolutionary life that she dedicated solely to the struggle for the liberation of the country and the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

It continues: Kang Pan-sok was a dependable revolutionary comrade of Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, and helped him with all her efforts in his revolutionary work, and she took the lead in the struggle to carry into practice the policies put forward by him and sowed the seeds of the revolution in various places.

She is the great mother of Korea from whose bosom the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song rose as the sun of the nation.

She made efforts to help the great leader carry forward the ardent patriotic idea and indomitable fighting spirit of his father from his childhood, she positively supported the path of the revolution chosen by the great leader himself and helped with might and main the work of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League organised by him.

Pointing out that she was an ardent revolutionary fighter who resolutely fought for the liberation of the country and the emancipation of the women, the article goes on:

The women's movement in our country came to record its new history under the banner of the chuche idea only when Kang Pan-sok formed in 1926 the anti-Japanese women's association, the first revolutionary women's mass organisation in our country, taking the chuche-based idea on the women's emancipation put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the guiding compass, directed and helped by him.

Thanks to her devoted struggle the glorious path of the Korean women's movement was paved and many working women grew to be women revolutionary fighters and took the road of the sacred revolutionary struggle.

Upholding the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle put forward by the great leader, she devoted herself to the struggle to implement it, and thereby made positive contributions to the formation of the anti-Japanese armed detachment and resolutely fought, looking forward to the bright future of the liberation of the country till the last moment of her life.

The whole life of Kang Pan-sok was the most glorious, shining, patriotic and revolutionary life she dedicated solely to the independence of Korea and the liberation of the people and the social and class emancipation of the working women, and her noble revolutionary spirit and immortal fighting feats shine in the hearts of our people like a star.

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CSO: 4100/173

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

EDITORIAL REPORTS YOUTH ENCHANTMENT WITH KIM CHONG-IL

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGYON in Korean 16 Feb 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Great Accomplishments Made by Our Party Will Be Immortal Forever with the Advancing Era of Chuche"]

[Text] Right now our country is seething with endless excitement and joy.

On the occasion of the February holiday over which we rejoice, all the people and youths are singing in praise of the endless glory of upholding the party.

February 16, on which the sun of guidance brilliantly rose above the Mt Paektu! This is the glorious day on which our nation's new history was born; it is a day of great joy for the nation and the day to greet the great leader of the great revolutionary work of chuche. Thanks to this historical day, our nation is enjoying a great golden age today; our party and fatherland are enjoying high dignity; and our people are enjoying endless glory.

On this joyful morning, in which the glory of the people, who are greeting the great leader, is filling the heaven and earth, all members of the Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] and youths throughout the country are sincerely sending, with their hearts full of enthusiastic respect and seething loyalty, wholehearted greetings of highest honor and wishes for a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great successor of the great work of chuche.

The greatness of a nation depends on the greatness of its leader; the future of a people depends on the judiciousness of their leader.

Our people can put an end to the history of their protracted sufferings and bring about a rewarding new era of revolution thanks to the leadership of the great leader; and they have trod the road of glorious struggle and victory.

Furthermore, our people have assured their new golden age by having the dear leader comrade as the great successor of the great work of chuche. They are forcefully marching forward, with firm conviction about the future of communism, and for the final consummation of the great work of chuche.

The revolutionary cause of the working-class and the leader's great work will continue generation after generation. Who will succeed in this great work, which must continue generation after generation, and how the succession is carried out are problems fraught with difficulties related to the future of the nation and the destiny of revolution.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The party of the working-class must select a successor who is a leader of the people, who is endlessly loyal to revolution, and who is equipped with the character and resources capable of satisfactorily conducting political guidance over the whole society."

By selecting the dear leader comrade, our people have successfully solved the problem of choosing a successor to the leader, a fundamental problem of succeeding in the cause of revolution. This is a great event in the history of our nation. It represents the greatest happiness of our people and our nation's exalted pride.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an excellent and visionary leader of the people who is thoroughly equipped with the character and resources with which the successor of a political leader should be equipped.

Through the immortal accomplishments made by the dear leader comrade while rendering guidance in our revolution and construction, we understand his greatness deep in our hearts. Thus we are constantly full of pride and self-esteem as we continue the revolution under the leadership of the great leader.

The dear leader comrade is making everlasting immortal achievements in a timely and human fashion while launching original ideological theories and activities and implementing the great revolution.

The problem of setting forth great ideologies and theories hewed out for the future and the revolution will be solved only by the great leader.

The dear leader comrade, equipped with such extraordinary sagacity and vision unparalleled in anyone ever before, is making immortal contributions to the development of the revolutionary theory of the working-class by launching original theories and activities.

The ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader comrade are devoted completely to safeguarding, developing, and enriching the revolutionary thought of the great leader. Furthermore, an important mission of those activities is to provide scientific ideological and theoretical answers to those historical tasks set forth afresh by our era. The ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader comrade are completely devoted to and loyal toward the respected and beloved leader. They are based on the firm chuche-oriented viewpoint and chuche-oriented methodology.

The dear leader comrade successfully effected the historical cause of formalizing the revolutionary thought of the great leader through his ideological and theoretical activities. He thus rendered immortal meritorious service by thoroughly organizing the revolutionary thought into a monolithic system of chuche-oriented ideology, theory, and method.

The philosophical, social and historical, and leadership principles of the chuche ideology enunciated by the dear leader comrade are a great ideological and theoretical resource resulting from the development and enrichment of principles of the chuche thought founded by the respected and beloved leader. All the ideological and theoretical problems arising in the revolution and construction of our era, including the theories governing the construction of the chuche-oriented party, theories governing the construction of the working-class state, and theories governing the construction of socialism and communism, are being thoroughly solved and systematized by the dear leader comrade.

In particular, the ideological theory governing the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea, which was founded by the dear leader comrade, has been a success in rendering distinguished services for the development of revolutionary theory of the working-class.

When this great thought was set forth, the laws governing the process of attaining communism, the highest ideal of mankind, and the form of a communist society were perfectly enunciated for the first time in history. Now our people, following that great thought set forth by the dear leader comrade, are forcefully marching forward into the future of communism leading in the vanguard on a brand-new road no man has ever explored before. This represents our people's endless glory and pride.

Indeed, through the excellent ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader comrade, one of the most important problems that the current era is facing, that is, how to hold fast to and how to consummate through to the end the revolutionary cause of the leader and the revolutionary cause of the working-class, came to be solved in a clear-cut way. Here lies the greatness of the ideological and theoretical accomplishments made by the dear leader comrade.

The dear leader comrade is a great master of leadership who is making immortal revolutionary accomplishments through his refined art of leadership.

The dear leader comrade is leading the revolution and construction with his extraordinary resources and organizational power, matchless courage, will of steel, and revolutionary power. The distinguished leadership of the dear leader comrade is being successfully embodied in all fields, including evolving revolutionary strategy and tactics, strengthening the unification of the party and revolutionary rank and file, and organizing and mobilizing the masses for drawing and implementing the grand plans of socialist economic construction. It is a strong force in pushing for revolution and a firm guarantee for victory.

The dear leader comrade, employing scientific strategy and tactics with his preeminent resources in order to implement the chucheization of the whole society, secure the lifeline of the party and the fundamental principle of revolution on the basis of the proposition that the unification of the party and revolutionary rank and file should be established as firmly as a rock. He is forging a unity of steel of the entire party and the people around the great leader with his steel-like will and organizing power. Today the unification of our party and the revolutionary rank and file has been established as firmly as a rock--firmly united, in ideology and will, around the great leader as a center--the firmest unity, the most unprecedented ever before in the history of the communist movement; this fact should be attributed entirely to the judicious leadership of the dear leader comrade.

Furthermore, the dear leader comrade, announcing correct slogans for struggle, slogans which accurately reflect the mature demands of revolutionary developments and the will of the masses, is taking the initiative in this movement and forcefully organizing and mobilizing the entire people for revolution and construction.

The militant slogans set forth by the party "Ideology, Technology, and Culture All in Conformity with the Demands of Chuche!"; "Production, Learning, and Living All in the Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!"; and "Let Us Live in Our Own Way!" are securely governing our hearts and forcefully pushing them toward struggle and meritorious services. This is because the demands of our revolution, the intention of our people, and the will of our party are represented in those slogans.

Today, through the stupendous vitality of the masses movement of the entire people, which is forcefully being launched in all fields and units--the movement to win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions, Three Revolutions Teams movement, the movement to emulate examples of unsung heroes, and the movement for creating the "Speed of the 1980's," we are also passionately feeling in our hearts the refined leadership of the dear leader comrade.

Furthermore, the dear leader comrade boldly plans for everything, courageously launches operations, and pushes through to the end with the extraordinary power of revolutionary evolution.

The bold planning, courageous operations, and extraordinary power of evolution constitute the unique leadership profile of the dear leader comrade.

Thanks to this outstanding leadership, during the short period of only 5 years, the marvelous miracle of erecting the West Sea Lock Gate, which is the world's largest lock gate was completed and, in addition, a great number of momentous projects, including the large long-distance conveyer belt for the Unyul Mine, are being constructed. Thus a great epic of construction heroes is being depicted. This new era of automation and revolutionary methods represents the precious result of the courageous operations and extraordinary power of evolution of the dear leader comrade.

Indeed, the dear leader comrade is a genius of leadership who is creating a world-history miracle in revolution and construction with his distinguished and refined leadership.

Thanks to the judicious leadership of the dear leader comrade, a great transformation is being brought about in our youth movement, too.

The dear leader comrade, for the first time in history, established the essence and position of the communist youth movement based on the movement for success of the revolutionary cause of the leader. He is judiciously leading the youth movement in our country along this glorious road.

Setting forth anew the essence and position of the communist youth movement based on the movement for success of the revolutionary cause of the leader is a historical event that has resulted in a great transformation in the development of the youth movement.

While advancing along this road following the dear leader comrade's enunciation and leadership, our youth movement is enjoying a great golden age and forcefully developing onto a new higher stage.

The fact that the SWYL organizations have been firmly organized as a political reserve for the party, and that all youths are united with single-hearted devotion around the party, upholding the loyalty slogan "Let Us Become a Reliable Youth Vanguard of the WPK!" represents a new proud profile of our youth movement. The combat strength of the SWYL is mightier than ever before. All of the youths are united in their ideology, and will more firmly than ever before unite around the party; they are more optimistic about the future and the revolution than ever before; and they are, with heart and soul, displaying their creative power in revolution and construction.

Indeed, the dear leader comrade, through his preeminent ideological and theoretical activities, through his refined leadership, and through his hard work done without sleeping or resting, rendered immortal meritorious services in developing our revolution and construction, youth movement, and the revolutionary theory of the working-class. This great accomplishment of his will be everlasting and immortal together with the advancing age of chuche.

Today our revolution is advancing to a new higher level. We are now faced with the honorable and heavy task of forcefully accelerating the chucheization of the whole society, and accomplishing ahead of schedule the complete victory of socialism and the eventual consummation into communism.

In order to successfully accomplish this honorable cause, it is imperative that our party's great accomplishments be staunchly safeguarded, expanded, and developed further. The process of implementing the great work of chucheization of the whole society is the process of firmly holding fast to our party's revolutionary cause and unceasingly expanding and developing it.

The youths, who are the political second reserve of the party, must become a loyal vanguard in safeguarding and firmly maintaining the accomplishments of

the party. The vanguard of revolution which must consummate the great work of chucheization of the whole society in accordance with the party is none other than our youths.

In order for the youths to become a truthful vanguard which is firmly safeguarding the revolutionary cause of the party, it is imperative for them to follow faithfully and learn from the dear leader comrade. To follow and learn from the dear leader comrade is the most sacred duty of our youths today.

Holding high the loyalty slogan "Let Us Follow and Learn from the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!" all the youths must forcefully launch the movement to follow and learn from the dear leader comrade. And they must be thoroughly brought up as chuche-type communist revolutionaries who have firmly established the revolutionary view of the leader, and as the reliable youth vanguard of the workers party.

In order for the youths to safeguard firmly and maintain successfully the great accomplishments of the party, it is imperative for them to play the role of an advance guard and shock brigade in the struggle designed to implement the plans of socialist economic construction of our party.

The youths, upholding the new great design of socialist economic construction drawn by the party, must vigorously launch, in unison, the movement to win "the Youth Beacon Award for Completing the Third 7-Year Plan" and must render brilliant meritorious services. Thus, they must become youth heroes in the rewarding struggle designed to make the era of the working party brilliant.

Looking up to the dear leader comrade as the great leader of the revolutionary cause of chuche is an endless glory and happiness for our people and youths.

Looking up, forever and with loyalty, to the dear leader comrade will bring a brilliant future to our people and youths and an endless prosperity to our fatherland. This is a great truth that has come to be cherished in the hearts of all of us through the experiences of implementing our revolution and in our life.

Our youths' conviction that they must faithfully follow the dear leader comrade will be absolutely unshakable and everlasting in face of all kinds of trials and adversity.

Let us all be firmly united around the party and vigorously launch the struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche!

7989

CSO: 4110/103

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

KCNA REPORTS TOKYO INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON KOREA

SK231515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo April 21 (KNS-KCNA)--An international forum on the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula was held in Tokyo on April 18.

The forum was attended by personages of different circles from 10 odd countries including Japan, the Soviet Union, China, the United States and Australia.

In his speech Gavan Maccosmack, professor of La Trobe University of Australia, condemned the annual "team spirit" joint military exercises, pointing to the fact that the U.S. imperialists seized the prerogative of the Supreme Command in South Korea and have turned that region into a nuclear forward base.

He rebuffed outside interference in the internal affairs of South Korea and called for the independence of society.

Parris H. Chang, professor of Pennsylvania University, referring to the tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, stressed that if a war broke out in Korea, it would possibly develop into a total war, not confined to a local war.

Manabu Hatori, professor of Rikkyo University, Japan, denounced the U.S. imperialists' belligerent moves, exposing in detail their deployment of large numbers of nuclear weapons in South Korea. He demanded the withdrawal of nuclear weapons.

Japanese Dietman Hideo Den stripped bare the South Korean puppet clique's scheme to remain in power and called for the democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of Korea.

/7051

CSO: 4100/175

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES

Livesey's Remarks on Security Assailed

SK211253 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Shameless Sophistry of the Occupiers"]

[Text] According to reports, at an eating spree for U.S. troops who are participating in the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise, Livesey, commander of the U.S. imperialists forces of aggression occupying South Korea, babbled that as long as U.S. forces are stationed in South Korea, there is no need to worry about security in South Korea and that peace will be everlasting. This is a shameless statement designed to conceal the dirty colors of the rascals, who aggravate tension and increase the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, and to mislead world public opinion.

It is because of the U.S. imperialist' occupation of South Korea and their war maneuvers that the situation on the Korean peninsula is aggravated to the utmost and that the danger of war increases [more notably] with the passage of time. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, which make aggression and war their undertakings, is a constant source for war on the Korean peninsula. Trying to occupy South Korea forever and to rule all of Korea and other Asian countries by using South Korea as a military bridgehead is the U.S. imperialists' unchanging ambition for aggression. For this reason, the U.S. imperialists, for more than 40 years, have occupied South Korea, have strengthened their colonial rule over it, and have exploited it. They are also frantically kicking up war maneuvers, while introducing nuclear weapons and other forces of aggression to South Korea on a large scale. The U.S. imperialists recently newly organized the U.S. 7th Air Force and deployed it in South Korea. They are also continuously introducing Lance missiles and other nuclear carrying means, and accelerating construction of special-type storage bunkers for nuclear weapons there. Because of the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers, South Korea has been turned into the largest nuclear forward base in the world and a flashpoint of a nuclear war, where approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons of various sorts are deployed.

The U.S. imperialists are also aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula to the utmost by endlessly conducting such large-scale war exercises as the "Team Spirit" war exercise, a test nuclear war and a preliminary war designed to invade the northern half of the republic. Even at this moment, the U.S. imperialists are conducting the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise by mobilizing large-scale troops of approximately 200,000 strong--more than enough to wage a full modern war--nuclear weapons, and numerous other ultramodern war devices. The aggressive nature of this war exercise is evidenced by the weapons and equipment mobilized in it and by its content. The U.S. imperialists mobilized in this war exercise even the E-4B nuclear command aircraft, a nuclear war command, that they had not mobilized before. This clearly shows how frantically the U.S. imperialists are attempting to provoke a nuclear war against our republic and other socialist countries. The U.S. imperialists are those who militarily occupied South Korea and the ringleaders who aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula and who endlessly increase the danger of war there. Nonetheless, Livesey babbled as if the forces of aggression have occupied South Korea for the sake of peace. This is very preposterous and the pompous burglarious sophistry of the aggressors and occupiers.

Peace on the Korean peninsula is unthinkable apart from our sincere and patient efforts. Preventing the danger of war in Korea, consolidating peace, and realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of the country is the constant line that we have advanced numerous peace proposals and have made every effort to realize them. While not accepting any of our peace proposals and frantically embarking upon the road toward provoking a war, the U.S. imperialists babble about threats of southward invasion and describe themselves as an apostle of peace. This is a reversed logic that only they endorse. No sophistry of the U.S. imperialists can justify their military occupation of South Korea and their maneuvers to provoke a new war and can conceal their colors as those who disturb peace and as war fanatics. The U.S. imperialists, after giving up their aggression and war maneuvers against us, must immediately withdraw from South Korea, along with all of their lethal weapons and forces of aggression, as demanded by the peoples at home and abroad.

VNS Calls for Cessation

SK221101 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Talk by Madame Yun Chong-won from the feature program "Hour for Compatriots Abroad": "The War Exercise Designed to Annihilate the Nation Should Be Stopped"]

[Text] "The Spirit-87" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, which began last 19 February, has passed its first and second phase and has now entered its third phase.

As you may know, the current exercise is a large-scale general war exercise, as it has been in the past, during which a large number of U.S. troops, including those from the continental United States and the Pacific, were mobilized, along with an aircraft carrier battle group belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet.

This time, unlike past exercises, E4-B airborne nuclear command aircraft, vertical takeoff and landing carrier aircraft, and modern F18/A Hornet fighters participated in the current exercise. Also, four ships of the U.S. 3d Advance Deployment Fleet [chesam sajon paechi sondan] newly formed last October conducted an exercise of unloading combat equipment and supplies in the East Sea, the first of its kind.

What attracts our attention concerning the current "Team Spirit-87" exercise is that such exercises as the Namhangang river-crossing exercise, which the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group referred to as having demonstrated the operational capabilities of South Korea and the United States; a combined naval and marine corps landing exercise, and an Air Force take-off and landing exercise on temporarily built runways were conducted on a large scale and in a way that has turned the whole of this land into a battlefield.

While conducting such a threateningly large-scale general exercise, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are now stressing that the exercise is nothing more than an annual defensive exercise designed to counter the North's southward invasion.

However, an examination of the first and second phase of the current "Team Spirit-87" exercise clearly reveals that it is not a defensive exercise, as it has never been in the past, but a preliminary war to stimulate a northward invasion and a northward strike exercise.

An examination of the combined South Korean-U.S. landing exercise, one of the basic tactical exercises of the second phase of the current exercise, and the Namhangang river-crossing exercise clearly points out the offensive nature of northward invasion of the "Team Spirit" military exercise.

As we can clearly picture with the help of some military terminology commonly known to general public, amphibious landing and river-crossing operations are not defensive, but offensive military acts. The situation in our country embosses this more clearly.

The Korean peninsula is surrounded by the sea on three sides and it has many rivers. This being the case, landing is absolutely necessary to striking at the landmass from the sea and the river-crossing operation is indispensable for mounting a strike on the ground. This is why every year the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group conduct the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises with emphasis placed on amphibious landing and river-crossing operations.

Because of such a nature of northward invasion inherent in the "Team Spirit" military exercise, our masses and the peace-loving people of the world each day raise their voices to oppose and reject the reckless war exercise commotion being kicked up by the U.S. authorities and the Chon Tu-hwan group that jeopardizes peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

History is fraught with many instances of military exercises transforming into surprise strikes and resulting in the outbreak of war.

If in the end the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who are engaged in such a large-scale war exercise as the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise with a view toward striking at the North, light the torch of war of northward invasion, we cannot help wondering what situation our people would find themselves in.

Under circumstances in which the North and South are in a state of confrontation and the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are running amok in their commotion of northward invasion, our people should, as a matter of course, pay attention to such questions as whether there will be another outbreak of the Korean war or peace and peaceful reunification.

If a fratricidal war breaks out on the Korean peninsula as did the Korean war, the consequences would be so gruesome that the mere thought sends shudders up our collective spines. If war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it would easily escalate into a nuclear war, as acknowledged by the world.

South Korea has now been turned into a nuclear storage facility, the largest in the Far East, with approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons already deployed. These nuclear weapons, more than enough to exterminate our people several times and leave the Korean peninsula in complete shambles, are targeted on the North Asian countries.

For this reason, a war on this land means at once a nuclear war which would inevitably escalate into a global thermonuclear war. It is no longer a secret that possessing nuclear weapons is at once the act of inviting nuclear retaliation.

Because it accommodates U.S. nuclear weapons, South Korea would receive retaliatory nuclear strikes round after round if a war breaks out in this land, thereby turning the Korean peninsula into a ball of flames.

Warmongers in the White House are now babbling that they would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons in an emergency on the Korean peninsula. Also, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while dancing to the tune of U.S. nuclear war, is now rushing along the path of war. Under circumstances like this, no one can predict that there will not be a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

A war on the Korean peninsula means a nuclear war, and a nuclear war means the immediate annihilation of our people.

This being the case, our people should eliminate every element that can cause nuclear war on the Korean peninsula to keep our land, the 3,000-li beautiful mountains and rivers where we live, from becoming a nuclear battle field and promote national reunification, independence, and infinite prosperity.

Importantly, our people should clearly remember that the "Team Spirit" military exercise now being conducted is not a mere defensive exercise, but an offensive exercise aimed at northward invasion, as well as a nuclear war exercise designed to annihilate our people, and oppose it. This is not important.

War exercises designed to annihilate the nation should be stopped without fail.

Our people should stage a more vigorous struggle against such nuclear war exercises as the "Team Spirit-87," which are part of a scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to annihilate the nation, by uniting all forces in the North and South and abroad.

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CSO: 4110/133

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

KCNA DENOUNCES SOUTH'S PLAN TO STAGE MILITARY EXERCISE

SK220450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique decided to stage one more war exercise dubbed "Ttangbol 87" in the whole areas south of the River Han, in parallel with the aggressive "team spirit 87" joint military manoeuvres, in the period from April 22 to 25, according to a report.

They intend to mobilize forces more than three million strong including the puppet army, police, "homeland defense reserve force" and "civilian defense corps" in the war exercise called a "wholesale training" of the puppet army.

In this period the military fascist clique intend to cover the whole area of South Korea with ever thicker powder smoke by an air-lifting exercise, a town defense exercise, a vantage defense exercise and a chemical, biological and radioactive warfare exercise.

This is a heinous challenge of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to our sincere efforts to improve the North-South relations and solve the question of national reunification in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation. It is an unpardonable criminal act designed to ignite a war on the Korean peninsula at any cost.

/7051

CSO: 4100/175

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

CHON'S 13 APRIL STATEMENT DECRIED

Chondoist Group Denunciation

SK220446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, in his press statement dated April 21 denounced the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's announcement of "important decision" in his "special statement" as an open declaration of his intention to remain in power and another "coup d'etat" for "power" robbery.

Afraid of the joint struggle of the popular masses, democratic forces and opposition parties against the present "constitution", Chon Tu-hwan the puppet had reluctantly expressed his will to amend the constitution", but had pursued in actuality an unprecedented "coup d'etat operation" to extend his "power", he said, and went on:

The Chon Tu-hwan group, manipulated behind the scene by the U.S. master, worked to split and disorganise the opposition party under the cloak of "agreed constitutional amendment" and harshly cracked down upon the struggle of students and democratic forces for the independence and democratization of society.

Today, the opposition forces of South Korea are suffering the throes of split and undergoing twists and turns and South Korea is being swept by a storm of fascist rampage. It is none other than the United States which is to blame for this.

Chong Sin-hyok expressed full support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle of political parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in South Korea to realise the independence and democratization of the society and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

Cardinal Denounces Statement

SK201513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)--Roman Catholic Cardinal Kim Su-hwan of South Korea denounced the "special statement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan aimed at long-term office, according to reports.

Recalling the decision of the traitor to shelve even the "debate on constitutional revision," he said angrily: "the ardent desire of the people for democracy has fallen a victim to political intrigues and the dream of constitutional revision has been shattered by fraudulent and partisan manoeuvres."

The South Korean Council of Christian churches said in its statement:

"The appearance of a new political party cannot be a ground to stop debate on constitutional revision."

It warned that "the Olympic games attended with repression of the people by force will not be a peaceful festival, but might trigger off unhappy developments."

Kim Tae-chung, one of the co-chairmen of the council for the promotion of democracy, also denounced the criminal decision of the traitor to shelve the "debate on constitutional revision" and warned that Chon Tu-hwan "will face a stern judgement by the people and history."

DFRF Statement

SK200943 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Statement issued by the DFRF [Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland] Central Committee in Pyongyang on 18 April]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for long-term power are becoming less disguised in South Korea. On 13 April, traitor Chon Tu-hwan issued a so-called special press statement, in which he put forward a so-called important decision to transfer power according to the present Constitution, as constitutional revision by agreement became impossible because of the disruption of the New Korea Democratic Party. Through this important decision, traitor Chon Tu-hwan declared that debate on constitutional amendment, which divide public opinion, would be postponed in order to peacefully transfer power and hold the Olympic Games in Seoul, and threatened that he would sternly deal with those forces demanding democratization.

Furthermore, he arbitrarily abused us without any ground, saying that the North could exploit possible chaos in the change of government for its aim of communizing [the South] and hinder the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympic Games. This fully exposes the fascist nature of his power robbery aimed at realizing the wild ambition for remaining in power by discarding the mask of the peaceful transfer of power and the evil of the plan for constitutional revision providing for the parliamentary-cabinet system and by invoking the present fascist Constitution in a coercive manner. Moreover, trying to realize the resumption of power while abusing us reveals once again his nature as an extremely anticommunist element and splittist, aggravating the current North-South confrontation and perpetuating the division of the country.

From the outset, not constitutional revision but the maintenance of the Constitution and not transfer of power but the prolonging of power were traitor Chon Tu-hwan's ulterior motive and the DJP's policy. This is confirmed by the fact that a plan for the long-term power of the DJP until 2000 has already been mapped out.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has, so far, clamored about a peaceful transfer of power or constitutional amendment providing for the parliamentary-cabinet system. This was a deceptive trick designed to veil his wild desire for long-term power and mislead public opinion at home and abroad. The important decision of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is virtually an undeclared martial law and a declaration of the prolonging of the military, fascist, and dictatorial regime by a coup d'etat.

In the name of the Korean people, the DFRF Central Committee denounces traitor Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers for long-term power through his important decision, condemning them as an undisguised challenge to the South Korean people opposing the military and fascist dictatorship and demanding democratic politics and as an antinational criminal act blocking the aspirations of the Korean people for national unity and reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's important decision is an outcome of premeditated intrigues stepped up under the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have interests in maintaining the colonial, military, and fascist rule over South Korea according to their strategy toward Asia and Korea. They do not want the democratization of the South Korean society.

Whenever their colonial rule has been faced by crises In South Korea, they have played with the revision of the Constitution and its maintenance by turns in a manner benefiting their colonial domination, changing regimes. When the traitorous Syngman Rhee ring was reduced to a minority group in the National Assembly, the Constitution was revised to provide for the direct presidential election; when it became the majority group, the long-term one-man dictatorial ruling system was fabricated through the Sasaoip constitutional revision [the second constitutional revision in November 1954 to guarantee Syngman Rhee the third presidential tenure]. This was also manipulated by the U.S. imperialists. It was because of the support of the U.S. imperialists that traitor Pak Chong-hui rewrote the Constitution for his third term of office and reigned as the life-long president by concocting the fascist Yusin Constitution.

Today, traitor Chon Tu-hwan also tries to seek permanent power under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists through the indirect presidential election system established by the former dictator. When the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy rapidly intensified and when the opposition party and the off-stage democratic forces waged the 10 million signature collecting campaign for constitutional revision, the U.S. imperialists handed a script called constitutional revision by consensus between the ruling and opposition parties over to traitor Chon Tu-hwan in a bid to prevent South Korea from becoming a second Philippines. However-finding that this could not realize its aim, the U.S. imperialists finally led the NKDP to split into two by inspiring the Chon Tu-hwan clique to appease and buy off some members of the NKDP.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has split the NKDP under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, has preposterously refused to revise the Constitution, using this as an excuse, while scheming to maintain the current Constitution and, thus, to prolong the present military and fascist dictatorship. This is clear evidence that the rascals are precisely the political impostors who stop at nothing to realize their impure political aim.

Through the so-called grave decision which is tantamount to a coup d'etat by martial law, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has seized power again. Thus, he is trying to continuously maintain the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and colonial rule of South Korea and to realize his ambition for permanent power by further strengthening the military fascist dictatorship.

However, the rascals have miscalculated. All of the South Korean people and the off-stage democratic forces will not tolerate traitor Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers for long-term office.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring takes power again, the South Korean people's national sovereignty and their democratic freedom and rights will be more brutally trampled underfoot; the South Korean people will become the victims of a more brutal military fascist rule, and thus, more miserable misfortune and suffering will be imposed on them.

All political parties, political factions, and all the people in South Korea should vigorously struggle to achieve a constitutional revision featuring the direct presidential election system and to replace the present fascist dictatorial regime with a democratic regime by lifting higher the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification that they have already raised. At the same time, they should more vigorously wage the antifascist struggle for democracy by closely linking it with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should look straight at today's reality and act discreetly. The U.S. imperialists should not abet the maneuvers for permanent power of the South Korean people. They should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along U.S. forces and all aggressive weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should find a lesson from the disgraceful last days of the successive puppet rulers who were ruined by the mass resistance of the South Korean people after trying to maintain the puppet regimes by violence. It should step down from power at an early date.

[Dated] 18 April 1987, Pyongyang

KCNA Reports KSDP Denunciation

SK210515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)--Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP], in his press statement published on April 20 noted that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in a "special announcement" on April 13, declared an "important decision," jabbering that since the "New Korea Democratic Party" frustrated "agreed constitutional revision" and the realization of "parliamentary cabinet system," the "government" would be transferred under the present "constitution" and "debate on constitutional revision" was one to be taken into consideration after the 1988 Olympic games. Kim Yong-chun said this was one more "coup d'etat" designed to usurp "power" and virtually meant that he had no intention to revise the constitution.

Pointing out that as long as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains at the head of the "Democratic Justice Party" and the present "constitution" is left intact, there will be no change in the essence of the fascist system, Kim Yong-chun said the traitor made the "important decision" under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

He went on: The U.S. imperialists have sent one high-ranking official of the "White House" after another to South Korea and summoned opposition figures to the United States in a bid to establish the "parliamentary cabinet system" through "ruling-opposition compromise." But when "agreed constitutional revision" failed in face of the strong resistance by the main forces of the "New Korea Democratic Party" calling for "constitutional amendments for direct presidential elections, they shifted the blame for it onto the "NKDP."

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique attempt to bridge over the crisis with crafty plots, but the political situation is looming like an already stumbling castle on sand.

The Korean Social Democratic Party will stand firm on the side of the South Korean Democratic Forces and patriotic people fighting for independence, democracy and reunification and spare no support and encouragement to their just struggle.

VNS Commentary

SK180810 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1200 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Chon Tu-hwan issued a so-called special statement this morning, making trite remarks. Chon Ru-hwan's special statement can be summarized briefly: He will not have the Constitution revised under the pretext of the confused political situation surrounding the discussion of constitutional revision, but will realize the transfer of government under the present dictatorial Constitution and will permanently continue the DJP's military dictatorial regime.

In the special statement, Chon Tu-hwan said, ridiculously, that although they made many concessions, the opposition party and the democratic forces made no concessions but restored to violence, making it impossible to realize constitutional revision through amicable agreement, thus shifting onto them the blame for the failure to make progress in the work of revising the Constitution. He shamelessly stated that time is running out and the opposition party is engulfed in a complicated problem, making it impossible to wait any longer and that, therefore, he will transfer the government under the present constitution.

He said that the discussion of constitutional revision should be halted and that the issue of constitutional revision can be considered after the transfer of government and the hosting of the Olympics. He made violent outburst that he will resolutely deal with the struggle for constitutional revision from now

on, using all the authority given the president. This is an intolerable absurd remark openly revealing the vicious scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group bent on long-term power.

Chon Tu-hwan advocated the issue of constitutional revision, deceived the people by delaying the discussion of it, and then returned to his original stand of defending the Constitution.

Chon Th-hwan's violent outburst shows well that the so-called transfer of government which he raved about was a deceptive tactic to calm down the people's resistance to their dictatorial rule and a big deceptive political drama aimed at misleading opinion.

When the Chon Tu-hwan group, which had insisted on defending the Constitution, advocated constitutional revision and formed the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision, drawing the opposition party into it, our people know that they were doing so not to revise the Constitution but to stop the antidictatorship struggle of the masses of all walks of life and the opposition party, to draw the opposition party into the National Assembly, isolating it from the democratic forces of all strata, to divide and demolish it, and to destroy it--a cunning tactic. Our people anticipated that the Chon Tu-hwan group would use their advantageous position of having majority seats in the National Assembly and that by buying off some of the opposition party members they would force constitutional revision for a so-called parliamentary cabinet system or would retake power by taking an emergency step through a so-called momentous decision if the confrontation between the ruling and opposition camps continued over the issue of constitutional revision. Chon Th-hwan's special statement shows that our people's expectation was not wrong.

In fact, Chon Th-hwan did not have any intention of revising the Constitution and parting with power. This is well revealed by the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan group frantically inflicted fascist suppression on the people calling for constitutional revision for a direct election system and insisted on constitutional revision for the parliamentary cabinet system, which is a variable of the current presidential election law.

Chon Tu-hwan shamelessly raved that the opposition party was responsible for the division of the opposition party and the continued state of confusion in the political situation over constitutional revision. This is the shameless sophistry of a dictator. Needless to say, the recent NKDP split was the result of the maneuvers perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan group and the United States to defend the present dictatorial constitution and realize the scheme for long-term power by dividing and destroying the opposition party and frustrating the political situation connected with constitutional revision. The South Korean political situation at present is nothing less than a political drama staged from beginning to end according to the scenario of the United States, which depends on the colonial ruling system in this land.

Chon Tu-hwan said that the issue of constitutional revision can be considered after the transfer of government and the hosting of the Olympics in 1988, and that he will resolutely deal with the struggle for constitutional revision from now on, using all the authority given the president. This means that he will permanently preserve the present fascist dictatorial constitution in the future, that they will remain in long-term power, and that if necessary, they will not hesitate to implement rule by emergency martial law.

Thus, our people are now at the important cross-roads of dictatorship of democracy. If our people fail to crush the Chon Tu-hwan group's plot for long-term power, they will not be able to find a way out of the present--or even worse--harsh oppressive rule forever. Therefore, our people should be firmly united and wage a daring pan-national anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle to oppose U.S. domination and interference and to overthrow the fascist dictatorial group.

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CSO: 4110/126

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

VNS ASSAILS DJP CHAIRMAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS

SK211241 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss No Tae-u's press conference. As has already been reported, on the morning of 18 April, DJP Chairman No Tae-u held a press conference in the party central building and said that the DJP will resume the effort to achieve constitutional revision by agreement if the peaceful transfer of the government and the Seoul Olympics are successfully completed next year. He then emphatically said that if the peaceful transfer of the government and the Seoul Olympics are successfully realized next year, there will be a change in the opposition party's understanding of the situation and that accordingly, he firmly believes that constitutional revision toward adopting a parliamentary cabinet system through agreement will be realized without great difficulties. This is a sophistry made by those political hooligans who are frantically zealous about reusurping power. In other words, the contents of No Tae-u's recent press conference are the reconfirmation of the stand of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who, in a special statement on 13 April, said that he will revise the Constitution after the 1988 Olympics and will hold the presidential election under the present Constitution. This is an unpardonable act of making a mockery of and a brazen challenge to the opposition party and off-stage democratic forces as well as to the people who demand the overthrow of the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial clique and constitutional revision toward adopting a direct presidential election system.

When we view the method of electing the president under the present Constitution, we can see that this method does not differ at all from the method of electing the president under the Yusin Constitution. Accordingly, politicians from the opposition party and off-stage democratic forces as well as our people said that under the present presidential election law, they cannot imagine the transfer of power as a result of democratic competition and as a result of the peoples' exercise of their rights to freely choose the government, although they can see that power might be successively handed over within the DJP. They then unanimously demanded the revision of the present presidential election law that adopts an indirect election system into a presidential election law that adopts a direct election system.

Flatly refusing to accept such a demand of the people, No Tae-u emphatically said that he would resume the discussion of matters concerning constitutional revision at the end of the next year after electing the president within this year under the present presidential election law, clearly revealing his intention to resume the discussion of matters concerning constitutional revision after resurping power under the present presidential election law. This is a sophistry saying that those concerned blow a trumpet after the governor has passed.

In the press conference, No Tae-u said that the DJP will take a step within this year to achieve democracy. This is also a ludicrous sophistry. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique has no intention at all of taking a step to achieve democracy. This is proven by the present situation in which the struggle of the patriotic people from all walks of life to demand the democratization of society has been suppressed in a bestial manner.

By issuing a class an emergency duty decree, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring has bestially suppressed patriotic students on charges of demanding the overthrow of the dictatorial system and the democratization of society by mobilizing more than hundreds of thousands of tyrannical police forces, committed the fascist and flagrant act of suppressing the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of students from more than 40 universities, including Koryo and Kyonghui Universities, and of arresting many students. This shows that the peaceful transfer of the government and the development of democracy advocated by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is a disguise designed to conceal its plot to remain in power forever and that it is a matchlessly heinous usurper of power.

No matter what sophistry it may use, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring will not be able to conceal its ugly color as a usurper of power, nor can it fulfill its wild desire for long-term office. Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's attempt to reusurp power.

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CSO: 4110/126

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

KCNA ON STUDENT, RIOT POLICE CLASH IN SEOUL CEMETERY

SK201009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)--More than 4,000 students and citizens fiercely clashed with about 3,000 riot police in the cemetery of April 19 victims in Seoul Sunday, the 27th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising, according to a report.

In the cemetery they held a two-hour meeting in memory of the patriots who fell in the struggle against the Syngman Rhee puppet dictatorial "regime."

After the meeting, they attempted to move out to streets with slogan boards and placards, but a large force of riot police surrounding the cemetery fell upon them, firing tear-gas canisters.

The students and citizens answered this with stone-throwing, shouting "let us fight for democracy" and "let us overthrow the military dictatorship through people's revolution."

Earlier, on April 18, ,about 10,000 students of Koryo University launched an anti-"government" demonstration, marching toward the tower of April 19 and students of other universities, too, turned out in the struggle.

A foreign press report said thousands of students had been staging anti-"government" demonstrations every day since the traitor Chon Tu-hwan published a "special statement" shelving the "debate on constitutional revision" on April 13.

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CSO: 4100/172

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

KCNA REPORTS CRACKDOWN ON DISSIDENTS IN SOUTH

SK221020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military bandits are getting more frantic in suppressing opposition figures, according to a report.

ON April 18 the fascist clique sentenced former "National Assemblymen" from the "New Korea Democratic Party" Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong to imprisonment for up to one year.

The puppet clique committed this outrage at a trial at the puppet Seoul district criminal court after persecuting them on charge of involvement in an anti-"government" demonstration staged at Koryo University in September 1985.

The fascist clique passed sentences on five other dissidents including former spokesman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy Han Kwang-ok and its Deputy Chief Secretary Kim Pyong-ho who had been arrested on charges of violating the notorious "National Security Law."

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CSO: 4100/175

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

KCNA DENOUNCES CHON INSTRUCTION ON LABOR MANAGEMENT

SK220449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan instructed his vassals at "Chongwadae" a few days ago to "prevent" and "severely deal with" "labor-management dispute" caused by "camouflaged employees", out of "security" considerations, according to a report.

This disclosed his treacherous intention to intensify fascist repression of the labour movement daily growing in South Korea, so that foreign monopolies and comprador plutocrats may get more profits.

It is clear to everyone that today the unending labour movement in South Korea is caused by the fascist clique's relentless suppression and harsh plunder, not by the "infiltration" or "instigation" of someone.

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CSO: 4100/172

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

APRIL 19 STUDENT UPRISING COMMEMORATED, DISCUSSED

Talk Urges Chon Overthrow

SK200836 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Talk from the "Hour for Youths and Students" program: "Let Us Bury the Chon Tu-hwan Fascist Dictatorship With Another 19 April"]

[Text] With the anniversary of the 19 April uprising approaching, anti-government rallies and demonstrations are being actively held on college campuses across the country. Some 4,300 students from some 10 colleges and universities, including Korea University, Yonsei University, Chungang University, Seoul Municipal University, Kyonggi College, Pusan University, Chonnam University, Kyongbuk University, Korea Theological Seminary, Ulsan University, and Pusan Medical College, on 13 April staged fierce demonstrations on the campuses, chanting such slogans as "Let us inherit the spirit of 19 April," "We oppose long-term power," "Improve the academic administration."

On that day, some 500 Korea University students held a meeting at the democracy plaza on their university campus to commemorate the anniversary of the 19 April demonstration and to declare a week to promote a pan-Korea University national spirit of justice. Wall papers, which read, "Let us overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring scheming for long-term power," "Do not deceive the people," "Chon Tu-hwan, step down," and "Let us realize a direct presidential election system by the strength of the people," were put up in all universities and colleges, including Seoul National University and Yonsei University.

The struggle continued on 14 and 15 April as well. On 14 April, some 4,000 Pusan University students held an emergency general meeting of the student council and waged an antigovernment struggle. On 15 April, some 400 Yonsei University students held an antigovernment rally on their university campus and staged a demonstration struggle. On 16 April, some 13,000 students from 24 colleges and universities across the country held antigovernment rallies and demonstrations, and among them were some 600 Sogang University students who waged a stubborn struggle, shouting, "overthrow dictatorship," and "the United States, call of support for the dictatorial regime."

The struggle continued on 17 April as well. Some 16,000 students participated in the struggle on that day from 40 colleges and universities. Among them were thousands of students from such universities in Seoul as Korea University, Yonsei University, Tanguk University, Seoul National University, Tongguk University, and Hongik University who held meetings to commemorate 19 April and staged anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles. On the Korea University campus, some 2,600 students held an antigovernment rally and waged a daring struggle, chanting such slogans as "overthrow the military dictatorship scheming for long-term power," and "let us expel the United States supporting military dictatorship."

The blaze of the just anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle which is vigorously burning everyday on college campuses across the country with the 19 April anniversary approaching is the manifestation of the indomitable will of our hot-blooded students determined to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime by means of struggle under any fascist suppression.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan having engaged in burn-to-ashes operations against the radical students and divide-and-demolish operations against the opposition camp, turning away from the people's will and mobilizing all available resources of violence and money, has thrown away even the deceptive mask of constitutional revision by amicable agreement through his 13 April special statement, openly revealing his ambition for long-term power. Threatening to sternly punish those who commit acts in defiance of his defending the Constitution, he is stepping up the fascist offensive.

As a result, even the most elementary freedom and human rights are ruthlessly trampled down in this land, and the fascist gust is raging by the long-term power of one-party dictatorship.

At present, our youths, students, and masses are at the crossroads of whether to put an end to the fascist Constitution and the fascist dictatorial group and establish a democratic regime or to fall victim again to fascism through the retaking of power by the military dictatorship.

There is no room any more for our masses to step back further or to hesitate. Dear youths and students, you ought to thoroughly demonstrate your youthful passion and bravery in the struggle to oppose the retaking of power by the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship, as your senior fellow students overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorship by means of the 19 April uprising and destroyed the Pak dictatorship by means of the October Pusan-Masan resistance, and bury the fascist dictatorship and open a bright prospective for the future of democratization.

Dialogue on 1960 Uprising

SK210906 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1200 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Dialogue between station commentators Kim and Ko Il-chol from the "Hour for Youth and Students" program: "The 19 April Uprising and Today's Reality"]

[Text] [Ko Il-chol] How are you?

[Kim] How are you?

[Ko] Greetings on the 27th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising. We have much to say about the uprising. However, let us first talk about the background and motives for the uprising.

[Kim] As we well know, the 19 April popular uprising was an eruption of our masses' pent-up resentment and indignation against the United States and the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime. At that time, because of the U.S. colonial policy of subjugation favoring the Syngman Rhee dictatorial group, the sovereignty of our nation and the masses; right to exist were mercilessly trampled underfoot and all sorts of corrupt practices and irregularities were rampant in this land. Therefore, the masses' pent-up resentment and indignation erupted at last like a volcano.

The 13 March presidential and vice presidential elections [in 1960] that the Syngman Rhee regime conducted amid all sorts of fraudulence, trickery, suppression, and terrorist activities in a bid to maintain the U.S. colonial and fascist rule over this land was the fuse for the 19 April popular uprising. In other words, the popular uprising in Masan against the 13 March presidential and vice presidential elections was the key factor in the 19 April popular uprising. Using the Masan uprising as an occasion, students from Korea University in Seoul lifted the torch of struggle on 18 April.

[Ko] That's right. The flames of struggle that students of Korea University lifted in Seoul spread to flames of resistance for democracy on 19 April. Those flames soon spread throughout South Korea.

[Kim] You are right. Following the struggle of students of Korea University on 18 April, students from Taekwang High School and Seoul National University advanced to the National Assembly hall on 19 April, waging a stone-hurling battle with riot police forces and announced a letter of declaration vowing to struggle to the end against the Syngman Rhee regime in front of the assembly hall. Following this, the students, together with the masses of all strata who participated in the demonstration struggle, advanced toward the gate of Kyongmudae [Syngman Rhee's residence].

At the same time, thousands of students from Yonsei University, Tongguk University, Sukmyong Women's University, Tongsong High School, and many other schools in Seoul advanced toward Kyongmudae, the Seoul district court, and Yi Ki-pung's house. They were indeed like a lion at bay.

Thus, the entire city of Seoul was covered with the ranks of students and the masses who called for new life and new politics. They gallantly fought against the brutal Syngman Rhee regime, shouting the slogans, "Let Us Overthrow the Corrupt Regime," "Reunification Is the Only Way for Survival," and "The United States Should Not Interfere With Our Internal Affairs."

[Ko] Such being the serious situation, under the manipulation of the United States, traitor Syngman Rhee declared emergency martial law and tried to block the uprisers' struggle by mobilizing South Korean army units into the city and by ordering them to fire at the demonstrating masses.

[Kim] That's right. However, traitor Syngman Rhee failed to block the struggle of these students and masses of all strata for freedom and democracy. The mass resistance soon expanded throughout South Korea, including Masan, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Inchon, Chongju and Mokpo. Resistance was staged very day in more than 80 districts throughout South Korea.

Thus, the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime was overthrown by the flames of nationwide resistance.

[Ko] The 19 April popular uprising was the first victory attained by our masses in their anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation. It was a great struggle that dealt serious blows to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over this land. It was a heroic resistance that demonstrated to the world the indomitable fighting spirit and patriotic spirit of our youths and students and the masses of all strata.

Meanwhile, it has been 27 years since the 19 April popular uprising. However, the desire we had that day has not been achieved at all, and today's reality has become more gloomy than at that time. What do you think of this?

[Kim] That is right. Simply put, I believe that the United States and a group of its running dogs, who have mercilessly trampled underfoot the fruits of 19 April created by our students and masses who struggled with their blood and lives, are to blame.

Where in the past the Pak regime had stolen the fruits of 19 April with the 16 May military coup d'etat, at the instigation of the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is now mangling the spirit of 19 April. The Chon Tu-hwan group, which ruthlessly murdered the hot blooded youths and students in Kwangju who had risen to regain the freedom and democracy they had been deprived of and then submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood, has turned South Korea into a colony more subordinate to the United States and Japan than at any previous time, changed evil laws for the worse in a fascist manner, and is now mercilessly suppressing and obliterating the righteous struggle of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life to turn this into a society governed by independence and democracy.

During recent months in particular, the Chon Tu-hwan group has begun to run amok to achieve its ambitions for long-term office by electing the next president by way of current constitution, while becoming more enthusiastic in its fascist suppression and its plot to create dissension to split and subvert the democratic and patriotic forces and obliterate the core members of the movement than at any previous time.

Because of the antinational, anti-masses, and antidemocratic moves of the Chon Tu-hwan group backed up by the U.S. and Japanese masters, South Korea has become a most fascism-oriented prison where not even a flake of democracy remains and our masses are now wriggling due to the lack of political rights, the worst of its kind.

[Ko] In addition, the Chon Tu-hwan group, while mercilessly trampling underfoot the unanimous aspirations of the masses who ardently hope for national reunification, is now scheming to keep the country and people divided indefinitely.

[Kim] Although it pays lip service to reunification and North-South dialogue, the Chon Tu-hwan group is, in fact, doggedly against reunification. Not only has it turned the country into a U.S. base and a nuclear storage facility where approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed, but it has also frantically conducted such war exercises as "Team Spirit," which aim at striking the North, with the U.S. aggressors every year, thereby aggravating the confrontation and tension between the North and South and bringing the situation to the brink of war.

[Ko] You are right. I believe it is entirely due to the occupation of South Korea and colonial rule there by the United States that the bloody cries of 19 April 27 years ago are being trampled underfoot in such a merciless manner.

[Kim] The United States is the de facto ruler of South Korea and the archvillain of the fascist dictatorship there. It was the United States that stole the fruits of 19 April by instigating the Pak regime. It was also the United States that subdued our masses' ardent hope for democracy that surged forward in the wake of the mass resistance in Pusan and Masan and then controlled the Chon Tu-hwan group from behind the scenes so that it could usurp power.

The United States is employing every scheme to keep this country as its colony and military base indefinitely. Whenever the colonial rule faced crisis in this land, the United States doggedly blocked the advance of our masses for independence, democracy, and reunification by replacing regimes with pro-U.S. running dogs faithful to them.

[Ko] In particular, in recent months our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence has deepened into a movement that fundamentally denies the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there, and their antidictatorial struggle for democratization has expanded into a pan-national struggle to sweep away the fascist constitution and attain a democratic one through struggle. In the course of this struggle, the confrontation between the democratic, patriotic forces and fascist, treacherous forces has become more acute. Upon realizing this, the United States is now doing everything to obliterate the democratic and patriotic forces and keep its colonial rule afloat at all costs.

[Kim] The United States, which feels uneasy in the face of the trend that is rapidly becoming unfavorable for it, is now imposing on South Korea so-called great conservative unity to keep its colonial ruling system, while helping shape the political situation in a way that can keep the current pro-U.S. dictator in power by visibly and invisibly meddling in the political timetable of South Korea.

[Ko] Right. While carrying out an operation to leave the student activists in a lurch, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now running amok in its scheme of splitting and creating dissension among the off-stage forces. This is also because of the interventionist schemes by the United States. In this way, the United States has tried to block the righteous advance of our people in every possible way, while controlling the fascist dictatorial regime from behind the scenes. It is because of the United States that our country has not been reunified even 40 years after national liberation. And it is also the United States that is chiefly responsible for the ruthless violation of our masses' sovereignty and civil and democratic rights.

This being the case, unless the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there are brought to an end, it is impossible to regain our people's sovereign rights and democracy, nor is it possible to achieve national reunification.

[Kim] To keep the spirit of those who fought in the 19 April [uprising] 27 years ago alive and to preserve the fruits of 19 April, the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation should first of all be staged more vigorously.

[Ko] You are right. The anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation is the sure way to revive our people as well as the fundamental problem that should be carried out in order to achieve the cause of democratization and reunification. For this reason, only when the struggle against the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there is staged more vigorously, with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence assumed as the cornerstone, can we end the military dictatorship, bring an end to the fascist colonial ruling system, and produce a new breakthrough for the national salvation movement.

At the same time, we should stage the antidictatorial struggle for democratization, without interruption. As eloquently demonstrated by the past 40 years of U.S. colonial rule, the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea has been dependent on the fascist dictatorial rule. This being the case, the antidictatorial struggle for democratization should be staged in close cooperation with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence without fail.

[Kim] You are quite right. The youths, students, and masses should join more vigorously in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation in order to provoke another 19 April by reliving the spirit and bravery demonstrated in the 19 April [uprising].

We must close for now. Thank you very much.

VNS Calls for Second Uprising

SK210503 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Madame Yun Chong-won's commentary: "Let Us Achieve the Cause of Saving the Country with the Spirit of 19 April"]

[Text] During this historic, grim time of acute confrontation between independence and subjugation, between democracy and fascism, our people commemorate the 27th anniversary of the 19 April people's uprising, which has remained immortal in the history of the people's struggle in this country. Greeting this significant day, people from all walks of life in this land, bowing their heads, respectfully pay homage to the heroes of 19 April, who devoted their flowery springtime of life to the alter of democratic struggle. They are unyieldingly determined to fulfill the intent of the heroes of 19 April cherished during this lifetime without fail by struggling in the spirit of 19 April.

When we recall the past, the 19 April struggle, which burned like a volcano 27 years ago, using the struggle against the 15 March election of Syngman Rhee--who dreamed of long-term office--as a signal, was the great explosion of the pent-up rancor and resentment of the people against the Yankee aggressors and their stooges, who forced immeasurable misfortune and hardships upon our people. The flames of struggle which had been lit in Masan, a city of resistance, spread to the entire country in one stroke, reaching more than 80 areas throughout the country. The broad strata of people from all walks of life, including students, participated in this struggle. They unhesitatingly dashed to the plaza of struggle, where bullets rained and where tanks approached them at close quarters, willingly devoting their springtime of life and their lives.

Thanks to the devoted struggle of the heroes of 19 April, the villainous and perverse Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime fell and a chasm was created in the U.S. fascist, colonial rule. Indeed, the 10 April people's uprising was a proud struggle, which won a precious first victory in the history of our people's struggle waged after the 15 August liberation to achieve freedom and democracy and was a patriotic and heroic attempt that brought about great change in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve democracy.

The 19 April people's uprising demonstrated to the world the unyielding spirit of passionate students and patriotic people strong in justice and truth and resolute in patriotism. The historic 19 April people's uprising reconfirmed the historic truth that no tyranny or trickery can block the advance movement of people who have risen in the righteous struggle to achieve democracy and that those fascist dictators who run counter to the people's will, will surely fall.

It has already been 27 years since the 19 April people's uprising, which will shine in the history of the fatherland. However, the desire, which the patriotic fighters who struggled on 19 April--shedding their blood--ardently cherished has not been at all fulfilled. Although our people overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorial system, shedding their blood, the result was usurped

by traitor Pak Chong-hui, the tamed stooge of the Yankee aggressors, and a much more atrocious fascist dictatorial system was established in this land. Today, the worst murderous, fascist, and tyrannical rule is maintained, unprecedented in the history of the world.

Chon Tu-hwan, the murderous devil of the century, who submerged in blood the Kwangju citizens who dashed into the plaza of justice, shouting for freedom and democracy, and who has built the citadel of dictatorship on the blood and bodies of the people, has completely smashed the bud of freedom and democracy in this land while advertising inheritance of the spirit of 19 April. In addition, he has unhesitatingly committed the act of praising Syngman Rhee, the target of the people's rancor, on that day 27 years ago, by building his statue.

Even at this moment, students and patriotic people from all walks of life, struggling, ardently desiring independence, democracy, and reunification, are miserably falling, slain by traitor Chon Tu-hwan's glittering sword. Confined in a great prison called the Fifth Republic, all the people are groaning.

The suffocating situation in South Korea, which has been turned into a barren land of independence, into a dead zone of freedom, into a wasteland of democracy and civil rights, urgently urges our people to bring a second 19 April to this land by reviving the spirit of 19 April. The spirit of 19 April is the spirit of resistance and independence, which does not give in to the physical tyranny of dictators or compromise with injustice, a noble fighting spirit, the fighting spirit of unhesitatingly devoting the springtime of life and one's own life to the cause of justice.

Indeed, all the patriotic people who value the destiny of the country and the people and who desire independence, democracy, and reunification should bring a second 19 April to this land in the spirit of 19 April--the spirit of burning the citadel of dictatorship with an empty hand. However, the second 19 April, which we should usher in, should not be a mere repetition of history. The lesson of blood afforded by the 19 April people's uprising 27 years ago demands that our people's struggle should develop into a anti-U.S. and antifascist nation-saving struggle not only against the fascist forces, but also against the U.S. aggressive forces, which have manipulated them.

A struggle solely to achieve independence--a struggle apart from a struggle against the American aggressors--will never be victorious. Even though this struggle can bring the downfall of a dictator, it will be unable to prevent the emergence of another dictator of the United States.

Therefore, the second 19 April people's uprising is an anti-U.S. and anti-fascist nation-saving struggle. The gun muzzle of the struggle is exposed. The patriotic people from all walks of life should successively join the great march of justice to regain the violated sovereignty of the people and to achieve democracy and civil rights and the country's independent reunification. Thus, they should build a new independent and democratic world in this land, devoid of Yankees and dictatorship, and should usher in a new day of reunification, devoid of the tragedy of national division.

They should also take revenge for the restless souls of 19 April at the Suyuri graveyard and for all the patriotic fighters of this country who miserably fell in their struggle to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

Report Meeting in Pyongyang

SK220010 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Excerpt] A report meeting of Pyongyang City to mark the 27th anniversary of the April uprising of the South Korean people was held at the central hall of the LSWYK on the afternoon of 18 April.

Hung on the front of the report meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen in the report meeting hall were such slogans as "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long Live the Glorious WPK!"

Attending the report meeting were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Choe Tok-sin, vice chairman of the CPRF; Chong Tu-hwan, presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee; Kim Tae-sop, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; responsible functionaries of the administration and economic organs and the workers' organizations; presidents of universities; and workers, youth, and students in the city.

The report meeting began with the playing of the national anthem.

Chon Kum-chol, director of the Secretariat [sogigukchang] of the CPRF, made a report at the report meeting.

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CSO: 4110/133

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA INTERVIEWS DPRK OFFICIAL ON TOURIST INDUSTRY

SK211029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)--Han Pyong-un, vice-director of the State General Bureau of Tourism of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 21 was interviewed by a KCNA reporter on the tourist industry of Korea.

To begin with, he elaborated on the tourist resources of the country.

He said: Korea with a long history of more than 5,000 years and brilliant culture has a great many historical remains dating back to the origin of mankind, such scenic mountains as the Paekdu, Kumgang, Myohyang and Chilbo mountains, over 1,700 natural and man-made lakes, sandbeaches, caves and more than 150 hot spas and mineral water. These are good tourist resources of Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government show deep interest in developing tourism to suit the national peculiarities of Korea.

Out of the basic idea of independence, friendship and peace constantly maintained by the DPRK government in its foreign policy, we regard it as the main principle to develop cooperation and exchange in tourism with all the countries which respect sovereignty of our country and are friendly to it.

We warmly receive those foreign tourists who come to our country with good faith and respect its law and customs, irrespective of race, political view and religion and serve all their conveniences.

Several sight-seeing courses including the Pyongyang-Mt. Kumgang course are available.

We offer tourist timetables suited to the peculiarities of the country and flexible tourist charges, according to seasons and courses, to meet the requests of foreign tourist companies and tourists.

We have offered 100 odd tourist timetables peculiar to our country to foreign tourist companies.

There is the State General Bureau of Tourism in Korea to give unified guidance to the overall tourist industry, under which the International Tourist Bureau and the Juvenile Tourist Bureau of Korea sign tourist contracts with foreign tourist companies and receive and send tourists.

The International Tourist Bureau of Korea now has contacts with more than 200 tourist companies.

Turning to the prospect of Korean tourist business, Han Pyong-un said Korea is building splendid tourist resorts, hotels and other service facilities with increased state investment and offers conveniences to the foreign tourists in the matter of visa and transport.

In recent years many countries brought up questions of developing cooperation and exchange with our country in tourism and tourist applicants are on the steady growth.

Expressing the belief that tourist contacts would greatly help toward the development of tourism between nations, he warmly welcomed all the tourist agents and guests coming to Korea.

/7051

CSO: 4100/173

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PYONGYANG METRO FOURTH-STAGE PROJECT COMPLETED

SK201016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)--The fourth stage project of the Pyongyang metro, a grand monumental creature in the age of the workers' party, has been completed.

With its commissioning, the subway line starting from Pulgunbyol station has stretched via Ponghwa station to Pyongchon District in the direction of Pyongyang railway station.

The completed subway stations are Yonggwang and Puhung stations.

They have been built in a peculiar style and method.

Yonggwang station has two entrances.

It has been decorated by mural paintings and various pieces of art delineating the glory of Pyongyang where there is the great leader President Kim Il-song.

On both sides of its wall are color mural mosaics 80 metres wide, picturing East Pyongyang with the tower of chuche idea as an axis on one side and Central Pyongyang with the grand people's study house as an axis on the other side. This vividly shows the looks of prospering Pyongyang.

The platform is flanked by pillars representing torches from which searchlights stretch to starry sky and firecrackers are displayed to form various candle lights.

The mural mosaic of Puhung station shows the economic development of the country.

The central part of the mosaic portrays workers, peasants, working intellectuals, youth and students and other strata of people closely rallied behind President Kim Il-song, and both walls are decorated in delicate artistic representation by mural mosaic showing the development of industry and agriculture. The mural mosaics well show that the solid foundations of socialist independent national economy have been laid and thanks to their dynamic vitality all branches of the national economy have developed in good harmony and the nation's economy and people's lives are daily flourishing.

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION URGED TO ACCELERATE ECONOMIC PLAN

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Reinforce and Strengthen the '15 April Technology Shock Brigades'"]

[Text] In a historic policy speech, Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, explained a wide-ranging outlook for technological revolution and clearly indicated tasks in this technological revolution that require urgent solutions. One of the important problems in the campaign to complete these tasks is to reinforce and strengthen the "15 April Technology Innovation Shock Brigades."

Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, has instructed us as follows.

"The most important task in carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan is to develop science and technology, strengthen the technology innovation movement, and forcefully tackle the technological reform of the people's economy" (from page 16 of a book entitled "For a Complete Victory of Socialism").

This new long-term plan is difficult and vast on the premise of a complete technological reform. Without rapid development of science and technology and bold, aggressive technological innovations, the enormous tasks associated with this new long-term plan cannot be carried out successfully and our economy cannot be raised to new high standards. To successfully solve the scientific and technological problems that we will face during the execution of the new long-term plan, various technological innovation shock brigade movements, such as the "15 April Technology Innovation Shock Brigade," must be reinforced.

The "15 April Technology Innovation Shock Brigade" movement was initiated by our party; it is an innovation movement of the masses that has demonstrated great vitality in its execution. The "15 April Technology Innovation Shock Brigades," which were organized in many branches of the people's economy, solved many technological problems that emerged in the course of production and construction during the last [planning] period. Faithfully following the decisions of the 1th Plenary Session of the 6th Party Central Committee, these brigade members accepted over 51,300 proposals for technological innovations in their production. As a result, they saved much labor, raw materials, fuel and supplies; brought tremendous benefits to the country; and greatly

contributed to the chucheization and modernization of the people's economy; and made the economy more scientific.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il recently renewed his deep understanding of the activities of the "15 April Technology Innovation Shock Brigades" and taken measures to vigorously continue such activities. As a result, the "15 April Technology Innovation Shock Brigades" will continue to lead the worthwhile campaign for the technology innovation mass movement to carry out the new long-term plan supported by our party's profound interest and consideration.

Difficult technological problems that we may encounter in carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan must be resolved successfully by continuously strengthening the activities of these technology innovation shock brigades in all phases of the people's economy, according to the party's plans.

An important factor in strengthening the activities of the "April 15 Technology Innovation Shock Brigades" is that brigade members must exert themselves more in a revolutionary spirit while remaining loyal and passionate to the party and the leader.

The enormous goals of this new long-term plan, which includes the far-reaching ideas of the party and the leader, demand a new working attitude from all of us.

Now is the time for all members of the technology innovation shock brigades to exert themselves and renew their determination and resolution. Our party expects members of the technology innovation shock brigades to actively contribute to solving scientific and technological problems in carrying out the new long-term plan.

Every member of the technology innovation shock brigades must dedicate his energy and wisdom to technological innovations with a firm determination and resolution to be loyal to the party by achieving greater technological innovations. In particular, he must provide better solutions for raw materials, fuel, and power with innovative ideas, bold initiative, and aggressive implementations; he must forcefully tackle mechanization, automation, and adaptation to robots and electronic computers for production processes.

The reinforcement of creative cooperation between workers and engineers is an important factor for the success of the technology innovation shock brigades. Through the "15 April Technology Innovation Shock Brigades" in many branches of the people's economy, mass innovation must be continuously implemented by nurturing the collective spirit of workers and engineers helping and leading each other and by demonstrating the spirit of creative cooperation through the total dedication of each member's wisdom and talent.

It is important to make the organization and guidance of the activities of the "15 April Technology Innovation Shock Brigades" more substantial.

The capabilities of these technology innovation shock brigades, which have benefited from our party's aggressive guidance and rich experience through

practice, are substantial. The success of technological innovation depends on strengthening party and administrative guidance.

Various levels of science and engineering associations, the State Administration Council committees, ministries, local economic guidance organizations, factories, and enterprises must establish precise, long- and short-term goals and plans for technological innovations to be carried out by these technology innovation shock brigades; assign correct tasks; concentrate all their power; and lead the brigades to carry out assigned tasks without delay.

Guaranteed [working] conditions are important in this guidance work. If we were to accept today's modern technological innovations, it is particularly important to provide satisfactory guarantees for required conditions. The activities of these technology innovation shock brigades are to be carried out parallel to production guarantees. Therefore, guiding functionaries must pay particular attention to this point. Guiding functionaries should clearly understand the intentions of our party, which initiated the "April 15 Technology Innovation Shock Brigade" movement and showed so much interest in the brigades' role, and should satisfactorily provide all necessary conditions so that the brigade members can totally dedicate themselves to technological innovations with revolutionary fervor.

These technology innovation shock brigades actually work at factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms. Brigade ranks in these factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms must be filled and improved by able engineers, inventors, and skilled workers so that the brigades can lead technological reforms.

It is also important to conduct summing-up activities regularly and in a substantive manner in order to steadily encourage the activities of the technology innovation shock brigades. Activities to criticize and adopt countermeasures must be conducted regularly in order to fulfill the party's demands and intentions better and accelerate technological innovations in a constantly stimulating environment. Under the guidance of party organizations, relevant branches and units must continuously understand the condition of the technology innovation shock brigades, overcome shortcomings through regular critiques, and take advantage of valuable experience. Also, evaluations of shock brigade members who have achieved great success must be done well and in various ways.

Summing-up activities must be carried out monthly, quarterly, by province, by city, and by county, by factory, and by enterprise to aggressively carry out the activities of the brigades with everyone's attention and eagerness.

In particular, ongoing critiques of current problems must be carried out in a substantive manner. Based on our party's actions, activities to sum up the conditions of the technology innovation shock brigades and improve their capabilities are steadily expanding now in provinces, cities, counties, factories, and enterprises under the guidance of party organizations. By thoroughly implementing the policy mentioned by Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, and his instructions to a particular province on its economic

problems, various levels of party organizations and their functionaries must provide practical means to enhance the roles of technology innovation shock brigade members, scientists, and engineers.

With these measures, shock brigade members will be able to substantially contribute to the solving of scientific and technological problems encountered in the course of carrying out the new, long-term plan.

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CSO: 4110/0101

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

KIM IL-SONG MEETS WITH UGANDA'S MUSEVENI

Museveni Speaks at 16 April Banquet

SK170708 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0645 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)--Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, made a speech at the banquet given by President Kim Il-song on April 16.

He said: It gives me great pleasure to personally convey to you the greetings and best wishes of the National Resistance Movement, the government and the people of Uganda for your continued good health and well being.

You have been blessed with a long eventful life. You have spent most of the years of your life fighting for the liberation of the Korean people. You started struggling at the age of 14. Since then you have never ceased struggling for the genuine freedom of the Korean peninsula, we salute all your personal efforts and the efforts of the Korean people.

Through your efforts and the efforts of the Korean people as a whole you have liberated one-half of the Korean peninsula from predatory forces. You drove the Japanese out of Korea and later on defeated the attempts at undermining socialist construction in the north of the Korean peninsula and the preparedness of the Korean people, under the leadership of the workers' party led by yourself, has stopped the Americans and the puppet regime in South Korea from launching a new war.

Besides, you have used the time of peace, since 1953, to develop the northern half of Korea. In the last 33 years you have developed industry and agriculture and transformed the welfare of the masses. You have built an independent-integrated and self-sustaining national economy relying on your own resources. As a result there is now inter-action between industry and agriculture, you have achieved electrification for the whole country, created irrigation programmes and so on.

These are tremendous achievements on your part and on the part of the Korean people. Let me assure you Comrade President that we as Third World people identify with these heroic achievements of the Korean people. These achievements Comrade President are not only important for Korea, they are important for the entire Third World peoples because they demonstrate the feasibility of developing on the basis of self-reliance--following the independent path of development.

Noting that the Ugandan people waged an armed struggle for 5 years which culminated in the defeat of the primitive fascist forces last year, 1986, and, then they are busy trying to create people's power and rehabilitate the economy, he continued:

The struggle of the Korean people for reunification, the struggle of the Palestinian people for a homeland and the struggle of our brothers in South Africa for freedom and justice deserve now more than ever before the serious attention of the entire progressive world. Indeed, we have followed with keen interest your tireless efforts in bringing about the reunification of your country. These efforts are a clear manifestation of your sincerity and your statesmanship.

We salute the efforts by the Korean patriots in the struggle for the reunification of the Korean peninsula; we support the cause of the Palestinian people and we support the struggle of our people in South Africa.

We wish all of you every success in your endeavours.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

SK170701 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0612 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song arranged a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 16 in honor of Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, on a state visit to Korea, and made a speech.

President Kim Il-song said: We are very pleased to make your acquaintance and form an intimacy with you as revolutionary comrade.

When you became President of the Republic of Uganda after straightening out the political confusion in your country last year you expressed the intention to visit our country.

Your present visit to our country shows that you have exceptional goodwill towards us and highly value the friendly relations between our two countries. I am deeply impressed by the purity of your goodwill.

This visit will develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Uganda onto a new higher stage.

The bonds of friendship binding us and the cooperative relations between our two countries are based on our common aspirations and desire for independence opposed to imperialism.

Both the Korean and Ugandan peoples are opposed to imperialism, colonialism and racism and heading for peace and a new independent society.

Comrade President, iron-willed revolutionary, has not only saved the complicated situation in your country under the support of the progressive youths

and other people through a resistance movement, but is achieving great successes in uniting the nation, stabilizing the whole country and rehabilitating the damaged economy by mobilizing broad sections of the people.

We support your just policy for consolidating the victory of the revolution and building progressive Uganda and wholeheartedly wish the Ugandan people a fresh success in their future struggle to safeguard the sovereignty of their country and build a new prospering society.

Peoples' revolutionary struggles of all countries are in a relationship of supporting and complementing one another.

The government and people of Uganda have been extending support for and sympathy with our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We are grateful for this.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further develop and flourish in many fields in the interests of the two peoples and in keeping with the requirement of the present era in which peoples advocate Chajusong.

Both Korea and Uganda are the newly-emergent countries and the peoples of the two countries are in the same rank of the non-aligned movement.

The development of friendly and cooperative relations among the newly-emergent countries provides a sure guarantee for success in the cause of independence opposed to imperialism.

Through our meetings and talks with the friends from various countries who have come to see us, we have reaffirmed our conviction that, if they closely unite and cooperate despite the difficulties and turns and twists on the road of revolution, the peoples of the newly-emergent countries will be able to succeed in building an independent new world, a world free from all forms of domination and subjugation.

We will make every effort to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of all the non-aligned and newly-emergent countries including Uganda and to accomplish the common cause of independence and anti-imperialism.

Members of Delegations Listed

SK190938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Names and titles of Ugandan officials as received]

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)--Talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, were held in Pyongyang on April 19.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-premier Kim Pok-sin, Vice-Premier Kim Hwan, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Uganda Kim Tae-yong.

Present on the opposite side were members of the government delegation of the Republic of Uganda Tarsis Kabwegyere, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Robert Kitariko, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Stanley Tumwiine, Minister of Industry and Technology; William Wycliffe Rwetsiba, Ugandan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and others.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4100/173

KIM IL-SONG, ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU HOLD TALKS

SK161139 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0929 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)--Talks were held here today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

Present at the talks on our side were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Chong Song-nam, minister of External Economic Affairs; Col. General of the Korean People's Army Yi Pyong-uk; Choe Su-hon, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; Kwak Po-kyong, vice-minister of Public Security; Sok Tae-uk, Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Socialist Ethiopia.

Present on the opposite side were members of the high-level delegation of Socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary in charge of administration, jurisdiction, national defence and security, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE); Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPE and foreign minister; Fassika Sidelil, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary in charge of Economic and Social Affairs, of the Central Committee of the WPE; Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPE and coordinator in charge of Financial and Economic Affairs; Endale Tessema, member of the Central Committee of the WPE and Minister of Interior; Mengistu Gemechu, member of the Central Committee of the WPE and special assistant to [passage indistinct] Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia; Fisseha Geda, member of the Central Committee of the WPE and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to Korea; Girma Beshah, alternate member, and Vice-director of the Foreign Relations Department, of the Central Committee of the WPE; and Alem Alazar, chairman of the National Hydraulic Resources Committee.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4100/173

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GUYANA SIGNED 23 APRIL

SK240509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)--An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was signed here on April 23.

It was signed by Yi Kun-mo, premier of the administration council, and Hamilton Green, prime minister and first vice-president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Meanwhile, the fourth meeting of the joint committee of the DPRK and CRG was held in Pyongyang.

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CSO: 4100/174

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

PAPERS NOTE ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH RWANDA

SK221017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 15th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic realizations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Rwanda.

The signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President of the Republic of Rwanda Habyarimana Juvenal in Pyongyang in May 1983 developed the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Rwandan peoples to a new, higher stage.

Today the Rwandan people are waging a vigorous struggle to carry out the decisions of the 5th Congress of the Cultural Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda.

Our people hail their achievements in the efforts to build a new Rwanda.

The development of friendship between Korea and Rwanda conforms with the interests and desire of the two peoples and helps toward increasing the might of the non-aligned movement as a whole and accelerating the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Korean people will make energetic efforts in the future, too, as in the past, to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Rwandan people in the spirit of independence, friendship and peace.

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CSO: 4100/174

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

POLISH MINISTER SUPPORTS DPRK TALKS PROPOSAL

SK240459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)--A letter came to Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam from Marian Orzechowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, supporting the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the Great Leader President Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

The letter says: We support the initiatives of your country to remove political confrontation from the Korean peninsula, ease military tensions, break off distrust between North and South and resume constructive dialogue under the conditions where there is no provocative act and security is ensured to both sides.

We express solidarity with your struggle to make foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The Polish People's Republic as a member nation of the neutral nations supervisory commission attaches great importance to the activity of her delegation and assures you that she will discharge her duty with credit in accordance with the provisions of the armistice agreement.

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CSO: 4100/175

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM CHONGNYON MEETING

SK210450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo April 18 (KNS-KCNA)--The Great Leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a letter on April 18 from a central meeting of Koreans in Japan held to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his first remittance of education aid fund and stipends.

The letter notes that Marshal Kim Il-song expounded a unique idea of education for overseas Koreans with his outstanding educational idea and warm affection and has remitted educational aid fund and stipends to the tune of 38,287,952,433 yen in Japanese currency in 104 installments for 30 years since the first installment and thus given courage and encouragement to the functionaries of the general association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), educational functionaries and all of the Koreans in Japan.

All the kindred loving care including the educational aid fund and stipends sent by the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has become a source of strength, a priceless life-giving water for the development and strengthening of national education of Chongryon, the letter says.

It sincerely wishes Marshal Kim Il-song and good health and long life.

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CSO: 4100/173

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Socialist Leaders Send Congratulations

SK211020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0957 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages and letter from party and state leaders of socialist countries on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

The messages and letter extend sincerest congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wish him good health and long life.

In his message Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, says that dear Comrade Kim Il-song is well known to Bulgaria as the recognized leader of the Korean people who have registered historic victories in the revolutionary struggle against imperialist aggression and for national liberation and the independence of the country.

In his message Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, notes that the communists and people of the German Democratic Republic highly estimate dear Comrade Kim Il-song, an ardent patriot and internationalist, who has personally conducted revolutionary activities for the cause of socialism and peace and for the liberation and independence of the Korean people.

In his message, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, wholeheartedly wishes dear Comrade Kim Il-song good health and happiness on his birthday and newer successes in the work he carries on at the head of the party and state to implement the great tasks set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, achieve the prosperity of the fraternal Korean people and improve their well-being.

In the message Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, point out that dear Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted his all in the whole course of his lofty revolutionary activities to the cause of national liberation and the cause of socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a contribution to the strengthening and development of the cause of socialism in the world, they stress.

In the congratulatory letter Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, state that the Hungarian people feel reverence for the whole life of the esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song and highly estimate his activities for the prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries and for peace and security in the world.

Congratulatory messages also came from Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrade Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Comrade Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Nguyen van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Visit from Iranian President's Envoy

SK171116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received M. Mirsalim, chief advisor to Seyed Ali Khamenei, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is his special envoy and his party on a visit to our country to congratulate him on his 75th birthday.

On hand were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nan, General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and Iranian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Reza Seyyed Mohammadi.

On the occasion the special envoy presented a personal letter and a gift from Iranian President Seyed Ali Khamenei to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the special envoy and his party in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Nicaragua's Borges, Delegation Visit

SK171142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1125 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)--The Great Leader President Kim Il-song received the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua headed by Tomas Borges Martinez, member of the National Leadership of the Front and Interior Minister, on a visit to our country to congratulate him on his 75th birthday.

Present there were Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee, and Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALIST TRAINING SESSIONS HELD

Chong Chun-ku Attends Meeting

SK220519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--The tenth meeting of the International Council for Journalistic Training of the International Organization of Journalists opened in Pyongyang on April 21.

At the meeting delegates from different countries will swap successes and experiences gained in the past in the field of journalistic training and education and discuss new problems arising in this field.

The meeting is attended by Eberhard Heinrich, vice-president of the International Organization of Journalists and president of the International Council for Journalistic Training of the IOJ, Manfred Weigand, secretary of the IOJ, and delegations or delegates of Angola, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the DPRK, Poland, the Soviet Union, Syria and UNESCO.

Press officials of different embassies in Pyongyang were also present at the meeting.

The meeting was also attended by vice-premier Chong Chon-ki and other officials concerned, functionaries of the press and journalists of our country.

Eberhard Heinrich made an opening address at the meeting.

Then Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean journalists union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, made a congratulatory speech.

Referring to the role of progressive journalists and men of the press in the progress of humanity and the development of society, he stressed:

It is a most important task of our journalists today to vigorously struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, against the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in particular, and for the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones on the globe.

He highly praised the International Council for Journalistic Training and UNESCO for their activities in promoting the journalistic training and progressive development of information and warmly congratulated the delegates present on the successes they have registered in their work.

Next, congratulatory speeches were made by delegates of the UNESCO, Angola and Cuba.

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union hosted a reception yesterday for the attendants of the meeting.

Meeting Ends

SK240532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)--The 10th meeting of the International Council for Journalistic Training of the International Organization of Journalists which opened in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, closed on April 23 after the successful discussion of the agenda items.

The meeting laid stress on the need to further expand contacts, interchange and friendly and cooperative relations among all the journalists and men of the press of the world who value justice and truth and love peace in keeping with the demand of the developing reality and to actively help the work of training journalists of the developing country, so that the press activity in those countries may contribute to the people's struggle for building a new life and the cause of world peace.

The meeting exposed and denounced the aggressive moves of the U.S.-led imperialists who are aggravating tensions in all parts of the world and increasing the danger of a new global war as the days go by.

The meeting adopted a rule of the work of the International Council for Journalistic Training and discussed tasks arising in strengthening the work of the council and ways for their implementation.

A closing session was held at the People's Palace of Culture Thursday.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the session.

A statement of solidarity was adopted there to support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, spoke at the session.

Then, Eberhard Heinrich, president of the International Council for Journalistic Training, made a closing address.

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END